FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VACATIONING HOXHA MEETS OFFICIALS IN POGRADEC

AU072048 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT On 7 August broadcasts a 32-minute report entitled "Let Us Incessantly Strengthen the Party and, With the Party in the Lead, Let Us Fulfill All the Tasks To Make Our Socialist Country Flourish Further." The announcer says that Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, with Mrs Hoxha, had an informal meeting "recently" with leading cadres from Pogadec District. Among the cadres mentioned were Enver Halili, first secretary of the Korce District AWP Committee; Stili Kaskaviqi, first secretary of the Pogradec District AWP Committee; Dhimiter Petro, chairman of the Korce District Peoples' Council Executive Committee; Spiro Biti, chairman of the Pogradec District People's Council Executive Committee; the director of the Maliq State Aagricultural Enterprise in Korce District; the chairman of a local cooperative; and the chief of the trade section of the Korce District People's Council Executive Committee.

The announcer begins by saying that Enver Hoxha began the conversation by expressing pleasure at meeting the cadres and saying that he wanted to exchange opinions on how things stand in Korce and Pogradec districts and how their future prospects look. Hoxha is also cited as saying that he had been vacationing in Pogradec District "for some weeks." He is further cited as saying: "After the important work that we had before us and the Eighth AWP Congress, the comrades told me to relax. I chose the city of Pogradec for this purpose, because it is one of the most beautiful places we have and has a very good climate."

The announcer then goes on to cite Hoxha and his guests as talking about the expansion of tourist facilities to cater to the thousands of people who vacation in Pogradec. He says the discussion then turns to the development of agriculture in Korce and Pogradec districts. Hoxha is said to say that the drought has caused serious consequences "in some neighboring countries, as we have seen on television, consequences that have been disastrous for agriculture and livestock," but he adds that this has not been the case in Albania. "On the contrary," Hoxha is then quoted, "we have the right to say that we have coped successfully with this severe natural disaster." This is because the party gave instructions long ago to build small and large reservoirs and an extensive irrigation network covering the country. The announcer then cites Hoxha saying that the party has instructed that studies are to be carried in all districts concerning the use of all available water resources for irrigation and for generating electricity.

Among other topics discussed were the need to publicize advanced work in agriculture, such as the achievements of the Maliq State Agricultural Enterprise in wheat production, with yields of about 6 tons per hectare. The announcer then cites one of the guests as saying that all the successes attained are due to the party's correct line, and Hoxha as replying: "Yes, this is precisely the reason why enemies have tired and are trying to sabotage and distort this line. They have never succeeded, however, and will never succeed, because, as you yourself have mentioned, this line reflects the aspirations of our people, of the working class and of the masses who, with the Communists in the lead, are consciously undertaking revolutionary actions to fulfill the planned tasks and the work in all other fields."

The announcer also notes that there was discussion of achievements of the trade sector in Korce District and the measures undertaken to expand supplies, to improve their quality and so forth. The development of cultural and artistic activities in the two districts was also discussed.

Finally, the announcer says that the director of the Maliq state farm told Hoxha that the people of Korce District had asked him to invite Hoxha to visit them at the first possible opportunity. Hoxha is reported to have promised he would do so.

LOPEZ PORTILLO RECEIVES YARDANOV IN MEXICO CITY

AU061330 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, Aug 6 (BTA correspondent) -- The president of the United States of Mexico, Mr Jose Lopez Portillo, received the deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria and chairman of the Committee for Culture, Mr Georgi Yordanov, who heads a Bulgarian delegation to the second world conference of UNESCO on cultural policies.

It was stressed at the meeting, which passed off in cordial and friendly atmosphere that the fruitful cooperation between Bulgaria and Mexico was a contribution to the strengthening of peace, understanding and trust between nations. The significance of the visits of the Mexican president, Mr Jose Lopez Portillo to Bulgaria and of the Bulgarian State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, to Mexico was specially mentioned as marking a new and higher stage in the consolidation of the relations of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

President Portillo extended most cordial greetings to the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and expressed sincere wishesfor successes and welfare for the friendly Bulgarian people.

JOURNALISTS' INQUIRY GROUP VISITS LEBANON

AU061452 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, August 6 (BTA) -- Wherever we went, the place was haunted by death, said the three members of the inquiry group of the international committee in defence of journalists, who visited Lebanon. Journalists (Panaiotis Paskales) from Cyprus, (Mackku Vainio) from Finland and Ilya Karadimov from Bulgaria told at a press conference of the devastating aftermaths of the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and the Lebanese people, about barbarous genocide practised by Israel.

From July 25 to August 5 the three journalists visited Palestine refugee camps, frontline positions, hospitals. "We saw the face of Zionism, fully backed by the American imperialism. We saw it not only on the frontline, but in the hospitals and refugee camps", said Mr (Panaiotis Paskales).

The journalists told of the unrestricted use of fragmentation and phosphorous bombs by Israel. They produced evidence to back their words -- photographs of the wounded with fragmentation bombs and fragments of the bombs brought from the raided areas.

The Finnish journalist told some conspicuous facts, too. The director of one of the Red Crescent hospitals told him that his hospital alone has taken in 2,500 wounded, the majority hit by fragmentation bombs. Sixty per cent of the wounded are civilians. There were also 230 grave cases of phosphorous bomb wounds. After a two-hour Israeli air raid alone the hospital took in 112 wounded, 25 of whom were children under eight and babies.

The members of the inquiry group spoke of the strong will of the Palestinian people, of their faith in the just struggle, despite the inhuman conditions they are in. The journalists were astounded by their meetings in the Palestine refugee camps, where the children met them not with the question "Do you have a chocolate?" but with the question "How are things in west Beirut?".

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE CONTINUES TALKS WITH TANZANIA

AU071538 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] The fifth session of the Bulgarian-Tanzanian Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has opened in Sofia.

The two sides of the committees are headed by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski and by Basil Mramba, Tanzanian minister of industries. The session will discuss specific plans for building in Tanzania conveyors for the production of tiles; a plant for the production of various tools, irrigation equipment, and irrigation pumps; as well as the building of other enterprises. The establishment of a joint association that would design projects in third countries and that would render assistance in managing forests and rationally utilizing timber will be discussed.

At the opening of the session Comrade Pencho Kubadinski expressed satisfaction with the results achieved so far in joint cooperation and emphasized Bulgaria's readiness to meet the desires of the Tanzanian delegation in connection with the proposed plan. On his part Minister Basil Mramba emphasized that Tanzania is expecting Bulgaria to deliver to his country raw and processed materials to help Tanzanian agriculture and industry.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER

AU081854 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Varna, August 8 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received in the Evksinograd residence Mr Roman Malinowski, chairman of the chief committee of the United Peasants' Party and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Poland.

At the ensuing friendly talks the successful development and deepening of the fraternal ties and cooperation between the two peoples in their common road towards the building of socialism were noted.

Present at the meeting was Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian [National] Agrarian Union and first vice president of the State Council.

MINISTER KHRISTOV INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN TRADE

AU071615 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, August 7 (BTA) -- Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade, said in an interview for ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME today that in the first year of the current eighth five-year period (1981-1985) the foreign trade of the country has exceeded 19.8 milliard leva. Within the framework of this sum the socialist countries account for a share of 72 per cent, 52 per cent of which (?due) to the Soviet Union.

Minister Khristov pointed out that 38 specialization and industrial joint production agreements operate between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the current five-year period and that 40 branch programmes have been signed on the trends in specialization and industrial joint production until 1990. The Soviet Union holds the leading place in Bulgaria's foreign trade, while Bulgaria is third or fourth in the trade of the Soviet Union.

Bulgaria's trade with the other fraternal CMEA member-countries has marked a considerable increase. "The practical results obtained so far have proved the vitality of the socialist economic system, which is a strong shield against the devastating influence of the economic shocks in the capitalist world," underlined Mr Khristo Khristov.

He emphasized that in the spirit of the Helsinki agreements Bulgaria is pursuing a consistent and active policy of unfolding her economic relations with the developing countries, of equal and reciprocally advantageous trade and economic relations with the partners from the advanced Western states.

Bulgaria is a stable and promising partner to more than 70 developing countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Mr Khristo Khristov expressed regret that the constructive policy of Bulgaria and the other socialist countries towards the Western states encounters difficulties, which are not only economic in their character and linked with the deep crisis of the capitalist economy, but political, too. They find expression in the line pursued by President Reagan's administration for imposing restrictions on the East-West trade, in the activating of the embargo policy, the restrictions in the finance and credits sphere, in the active use of a broad arsenal of non-customs duty barriers.

The positive thing in this unfavorable situation is that the business circles of the West are interested in and definitely manifest their interest in the advancement of the relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which brings advantage to all sides. The latest manifestation of this interest and willingness to have a business dialogue with the socialist community is the decision of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Britain and Italy to fulfill their contract obligations towards the Soviet Union within the framework of the "gas-pipeline" deal of the century.

ZHIVKOV CHAIRS PARTY MEETING ON SPRING HARVEST

AU071530 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has chaired a conference of first secretaries of the okrug party committees in connection with the prompt harvesting, the storing and effective handling of spring crops. Comrades Grisha Filipov and Petur Tanchev also attended the conference. Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the National Agroindustiral Union Central Council Executive Committee, read a report.

DZHUROV ATTENDS OPENING OF MEDICAL INSTITUTE

AU061315 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] The new building of the Higher Medical Military Institute was just opened today. Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the Military-Administrative Department of the BCP Central Committee; Nacho Parazov, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress; and high-ranking officers of the Bulgarian People's Army, attended the celebration. Comrade Dobri Dzhurov delivered a speech.

NAVY DAY MARKED IN VARNA; YANAKIEV SPEAKS

AU061904 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] A festive celebration marking the day of the Bulgarian Navy -- 8 August -- was held tonight in Varna. Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense; high-ranking officers of the Bulgarian Army and Navy; Soviet Admiral Sergey Gorshkov, deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Soviet Navy; and Col Gen [name indistinct]; representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries attached to the Bulgarian People's Army, attended the celebration.

Admiral Vasil Yanakiev, chief of the navy, emphasized in a speech that during the past 38 years, under the care of the party and with the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union, our navy has become a qualitatively new and modern combat force.

PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES HUSAK-BREZHNEV TALKS

LD061650 Prague CTK in English 1512 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The talks between Gustav Husak and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretaries of the Czechoslovak and Soviet Communist Parties and presidents, were [word indistinct] by another impulse towards the further deepening of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, alliance and allround cooperation, by the Communist Party Presidium which met here today.

The Presidium said that the talks in the Crimea again demonstrated convincingly the firm unity of the parties and nations of the fraternal countries, and reaffirmed absolute unanimity of views.

The firm, immutable political line of the party and the state accords with the vital interests of the peoples of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Presidium said, and stressed that the forthcoming summit conference of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) on economic questions was urgently needed.

The Communist Party Presidium condemned the adventurist policy of the U.S. administration, seeking to weaken the Warsaw Treaty and to achieve strategic military superiority, and denounced the brutal U.S.-supported Israeli aggression against sovereign Lebanon and the Palestinian people. The people of Czechoslovakia demand that the aggression be immediately halted, and that a just, comprehensive political settlement be achieved in the Middle East through negotiations in which the rights of the Arab people of Palestine and all nations in the region would be taken into consideration.

The party Presidium stressed the historic importance of the new Soviet initiatives at the special session of the U.N. General Assembly for disarmament, particularly the pledge not to be the first to use the nuclear weapon.

This highly responsible step is a new affirmation of the principled Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union which it (?has) been pursuing since the first days of the Great October Socialist Revolution through [word indistinct] years of the [word indistinct] first socialist state in the world.

The Presidium endorsed the view that the danger to peace is great but that the possibilities to avert war were greater. The people of Czechoslovakia are firmly resolved, in close alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community, and with all progressive and democratic forces, to contribute to the common efforts aimed at peace, disarmament and lessening of [words indistinct].

More on Talks

LD061930 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has discussed the results of the meeting between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which took place in the Crimea on 30 July this year.

The Presidium highly appreciated the conclusions of that meeting, which again convincingly documented the steadfast unity of the communist parties and nations of the two fraternal countries and the total identity of views on the questions discussed.

The talks between Comrades Gustav Husak and Leonid Brezhnev, following a visit to the Soviet Union in June this year by a Czechoslovak party and state delegation, provided a fresh and important impetus to the further deepening of friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. This steadfast and immutable political line of the CPCZ and our socialist state is in line with the vital interests of the nations of the CSSR.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium specially pointed out the significance of the new steps in economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries. At a time when reactionary imperialist circles of the United States are stepping up their political and economic pressure on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the importance of deepening socialist economic integration, of economic contacts within the framework of the entire socialist community is increasing. In this respect, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium regards the forthcoming summit conference of CEMA member states on economic questions as highly desirable.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium fully agrees with the assessment of the dangerous development in international relations brought about by the adventurist policy of the present U.S. administration, striving to weaken the Warsaw Treaty and to achieve strategic military superiority. The Czechoslovak people indignantly denounce the brutal Israeli aggression, supported by the United States, against sovereign Lebanon and the Palestinian people. They resolutely demand that the aggression should be halted immediately and that a just and comprehensive political settlement of the crisis in the Middle East should be reached through negotiations in which the rights of the Arab people of Palestine and all nations of the area are taken into account.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has stressed the historic significance of the new Soviet initiatives submitted to the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly, and particularly the pledge not to be first to use nuclear weapons. This highly responsible step is a new affirmation of the Soviet Union's principled Leninist foreign policy, which it has been pursuing consistently since the first days of the Great October Socialist Revolution and in the course of the entire 60 years of the world's first socialst state.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium fully agrees with the conclusion that the danger threatening peace is great but even greater are the possibilities for averting the threat of war. These words come from the hearts of our people, who are fully resolved in close alliance with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community and with all progressive and democratic forces, to contribute to the common endeavor for peace, disarmament and the lessening of international tension.

The CPCZ Central Committee has instructed the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and communists in the federal government to work out the conslusions arising from the Crimea meeting between comrades Gustav Husak and Leonid Brezhnev and to ensure their realization.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES LEBANESE TRADE UNION OFFICIAL

LD061546 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, received Ilyas Habr, president of the National Federation of Workers' and Employees of Lebanon, in Prague today. In a comradely discussion, Ilyas Habr briefed Karel Hoffmann on the current dangerous situation in Lebanon and on Israel's ongoing barbaric actions in west Beirut.

During the talks, the chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions expressed the full support and solidarity of the Czechoslovak working people with the just fight of the Lebanese progressive and patriotic forces and with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

He also condemned the criminal policy of Israeli Zionist governing circles, openly supported by the United States, and emphasized the necessity of immediately halting the Israeli aggression and ending the blockade of West Beirut as well as the necessity of the Israeli occupational forces immediately and unconditionally leaving from Lebanon.

IMPORTANCE OF REDUCING BUREAUCRACY NOTED

LD062006 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] On 10 December 1981 the federal government approved the program of saving measures for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. One of the chief points of this program is the gradual reduction of the number of workers employed in the sphere of management and state administration. Nine months have passed since then and now we can assess certain facts. It is no secret that many enterprises have simply avoided this directive by formally transferring administrative officials to the category of "worker" while they continue to perform administrative tasks. Recently this phenomenon was criticized also by the bodies of the people's control. We are not concerned merely with little deceits of this sort but above all with the fact that such an approach indicates a total failure to understand the intention.

The point is that the reduction in the number of administrative officials must be achieved by rationalization and the simplification of administration as such. Information released by the Institute of Management confirms that we really do need such simplification. The ministries issue 2,000 - 3,000 directives annually. At the lower levels of management every federal directive is dealt with by approximately 1,200 people. The total number of administrative officials in the republic is 1.5 million.

The government lays down specific figures for cuts in the number of administrative officials. For example, by the end of the 5-year plan national committees should cut back their apparatus by 3,500 people. A report issued by CTK today points out that such cutbacks start with simplication. As of 1 October 1982 in the Czech Socialist Republic all returns of the district and regional national committees approved by the national statistical organizations will be abolished and varios unauthorized research actions have been canceled forthwith. No doubt, superfluous administrative officials will have been found in the elite national enterprise at Varnsdorf where 103,000 numerical data were passed to superior organizations in 1981, or in the North Moravian meat industry enterprise where as many as 213,000 numerical data were passed in the same period.

STROUGAL, COLOTKA ATTEND PARACHUTING COMPETITION

LD081820 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] World parachuting championships opened today at the festively decorated union for cooperation with the army airport at Vokovce near Lucenec.

The opening was attended by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, who has taken the patronage over the championships, as well as Peter Colotka, member of the party Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and other personalities.

Taking part in this year's parachuting championships are 192 competitors from 26 countries. The participation of women is the highest in the history of parachuting so far.

HONECKER ASSURES 'ARAFAT OF SOLIDARITY

LD071428 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0957 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following message to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the armed forces of the Palestinian revolution:

Esteemed Comrade 'Arafat: Israel has continued to escalate its bloody aggression which tramples on the most fundamental norms of international law and is aimed against Lebanon, the Palestinian people and their sole representative, the PLO. So I assure you, esteemed Comrade 'Arafat, the courageous and steadfast fighters of the PLO as well as the entire Palestinian people, in the name of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR people, of our consistent support.

The people of the GDR are watching with respect the heroic struggle of the PLO and the Lebanese patriots for their deeply just cause. The defensive measures undertaken by the Lebanese and Palestinian side against Israel's aggression have the full soidarity of the GDR.

The GDR reaffirms its stance, which it has held since the start of the criminal attack, of sharply condemning this murderous and genocidal campaign against the Palestinian and Lebanese people, a campaign which has been planned for a long time by Israel and the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism.

As before, the GDR will give all possible political support within the limits of what it can achieve, be it in the UN, in international organizations or through bilateral activities concerning other states, as well as by increased material solidarity aid to the Palestinian and Lebanese people. It supports the realization of the UN Security Council resolutions which demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor from Lebanon.

The GDR reaffirms its firm and fundamental polition for a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Near East problem. It is convinced more than ever that only the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to their own state, can guarantee peace and security for all peoples of the region. The time has come to set out on the paths, shown especially by the USSR, to such a solution.

I am certain that those who have inflicted such unspeakable sorrow on your and the Lebanese people will not be able to escape being called to account by history.

IRANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS MITTAG

LD061402 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0945 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 6 Aug (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the State Council, received the head of an Iranian economic delegation, Mostafa Hashemi, minister for industry, for a talk on Friday.

Guenter Mittag briefed the Iranian guest on the efforts of GDR workers to implement the economic and social policy decided upon by the 10th SED Congress. Speaking about the tense international situation, he stressed the urgent need to actively oppose the peace-endangering confrontation policy of imperialism, particularly that of the United States.

Mostafa Hashemi pointed to the efforts of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to overcome the legacy of the shah's regime and of imperialism in the political, economic and, above all, the social sphere.

During the friendly discussion there was an exchange of views on the international situation and the further development of bilateral relations, particularly in the economic sphere. They agreed in their condemnation of the barbaric aggression by Israel against the Palestinian and Lebanese people. Both politicians underlined their desire to deepen cooperation between the GDR and Iran on the basis of respect for sovereignty, nonintervention and mutual advantage.

Mostafa Hashemi paid tribute to the potential of the GDR economy, which his delegation had seen on their visits to various factories. Guenter Mittag asked his Iranian guest to convey the best greetings of the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, to Imam Khomeyni and President Khamene'i.

The talk was also attended by Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of the chemical industry; Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary; Claus Gaedt, deputy minister of foreign trade; and the Iranian charge d'affair s in the GDR, Seyyed Ebrahim Derazgish.

During his stay the head of the Iranian delegation met Dr Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery construction; Rolf Kersten, minister of heavy engineering and plant construction; Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary; and other GDR personalities for talks on developing economic relations.

Delegation Ends Visit, Leaves

LD071444 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1327 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 Aug (ADN) -- The Iranian economic delegation led by the industries minister, Mostafa Hashemi, Saturday ended its visit of several days to the GDR. The delegation was warmly seen off at the Berlin Schoenefeld Airport by Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of the chemicals industry, as well as by other personalities. During its stay the delegation held extensive talks on the future development of economic cooperation between both states. A statement of accord was signed setting down measures for the expansion of economic ties.

FDJ BRIGADES HELP DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

DW051120 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Klaus Schulze commentary]

[Summary] An FDJ brigade working in the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea be rs the name 10th World Festival of Youth and Students. It is one of the "21 friendship brigades of the FDJ which have been extending anti-imperialist assistance in nine countries since last summer." The brigades help in long-term projects such as the "further tapping of the national wealth of the People's Republic of Mozambique, hard coal." They also lend a helping hand in short-term jobs like the harvest in Ethiopia.

Often the vocational training centers built by the FDJ brigades "are the first such centers in the respective country, representing pilot projects for overcoming one of the most difficult problems of these countries: the lack of trained personnel, of specialists for modern industry and for agriculture."

The job done by the young skilled workers and LPG peasants, instructors and engineers, teachers and physicians -- "these blue-shirted ambassadors" -- always goes far beyond the tasks stipulated beforehand, and "every opportunity is used for discussing fundamental experiences gained in the building of a new society in our country."

TV REPORTS NUMEROUS FIRES IN COOPERATIVES

DW080823 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1800 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Summary] Thousands of firemen, members of the People's Police and officials are checking on the observance of fire protection regulations in the GDR because every year more than 200 fires break out in granaries, barns and stables. These fires destroy grain, straw, hay and machinery worth several million marks. Every year "we lose over 2,000 head of cattle and 40,000 poultry. This year more than 1,100 cows, sheep and pigs have already been destroyed by fire." The reason in most cases is thoughtlessness, insufficient inspections and indifference.

On 19 July this year, the straw storehouse at the Werneuchen daily cattle plant burned completely down with a loss of roughly M80,000. Enough straw and hay was stored there to feed some 230 cows for a year. The fire was still smouldering after 11 days. In Brueck Kreis a land improvement cooperative was recently totally destroyed by fire with a loss of M500,000.

A study by the Ministry of the Interior on Magdeburg Bezirk for the month of July shows that factory managers and heads of cooperatives generally observe fire protection regulations. Nonetheless, roughly 9,500 checks revealed that in 66 cases either no water for extinguishing fires was available or fire extinguishers were not in working order. In 48 cases measures had to be taken because cigarettes were being smoked in places where smoking was prohibited, and in 40 cases temperatures in Silos had not been measured regularly.

MARJAI, GDR'S RAUCHFUSS HOLD TALKS IN BUDAPEST

LD061736 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 6 (MTI) — The co-chairman of the Hungarian-GDR Economic and Technical Scientific Cooperation Commission, Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, held talks in Budapest on Friday. They reviewed the state of implementation of agreements concluded for cooperation in the economic and technical-scientific field at the Budapest conference in June, and other timely tasks of cooperation. They approved a concrete programme of measures about further tasks. Also present at the talks were Bela Szalai, Hungary's ambassador to Berlin, and Siegfried Korner, charge d'affaires ad interim at the GDR embassy in Budapest.

PULLAI MEETS WITH FRENCH TRANSPORTATION OFFICIAL

LD062010 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 6 (MTI) — On the invitation of Hungarian Minister of Communications and Pests Arpad Pullai, French Minister of State and Minister of Transport Charles Fiterman conducted official talks in Budapest on August 5 and 6.

The two delegations exchanged information about transport policy, discussed bilateral transport links, and called for their expansion, especially in rail, road, and air transport, and technical-scientific cooperation.

Charles Fiterman met Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai with the attendance of Arpad Pullai and French Ambassador to Hungary Jacques Lecompt.

VARKONYI RECEIVES SPANISH CP OFFICIAL 6 AUG

LD061944 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 6 (MTI) — In the party headquarters on Friday, Peter Varkoniy, secretary of the HSWP CC, met Jaime Ballesteros, deputy general-secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, who is spending his holiday in Hungary.

The meeting went off in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. The two politicians exchanged information on the situation in the two countries and the two parties' activities. They exchanged views on key world affairs and reviewed inter-party relations.

FOOD, VACATION PRICES TO RISE BEGINNING 9 AUG

LD082116 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] The retail price of certain foodstuffs is to go up beginning Monday in our country.

The statement by the National Materials and Prices Office concerning the chief measures on consumer prices states that fulfillment of the national economic plan for the current year is being carried out under external economic conditions that are more difficult than had been expected. Thus, improving the equilibrium requires greater performance and material means than was planned. Production and the performance of the economy are only barely in line with that planned. The population's income and consumption, on the other hand, somewhat exceed it.

Securing a balanced supply of goods, preserving the balance between the goods available and purchasing power, requires certain central measures concerning consumer prices. The government has decided on price rises which simultaneously serve to improve the economic equilibrium, to keep consumption within the planned framework, to reduce state subsidies and to reduce the expenditures of the budget.

Therefore, the retail price of bread products, flour and products made from flour and that of rice will increase by an average of 20 per cent beginning Monday. The price of a 1 kilogram loaf, for instance, will rise from the present 5.40 forints to 6.40 forints, that of bread rolls from 0.50 forint to 0.60 forint. Special quality bread products will become 30 percent more expensive.

The price of fine flour will rise from the current 7 forints to 8 forints per kilogram, that of brown rice from 26 forints to 32 forints per kilogram.

The retail prices of citrus fruit, spices, cocoa and chocolate products will increase by an average of 25 percent. The price of 0.10 kilograms of cocoa powder will increase from 9 forints to 11.30 forints and that of a 0.10 kilograms bar of plain or milk chocolate from 13.60 forints to 17 forints. The price of 1 kilogram of lemons will go up from 25 forints to 30 forints; that of 1 kilogram of oranges will cost 39 forints, and bananas 43 forints.

Food prices in retail catering will increase in accordance with the rise in the cost of basic materials. The rise in the cost of basic materials in children's and students' welfare institutions, and social welfare and health establishments will be met from the state budget and the amount paid by the population will not change in these places.

The rise in the cost of raw materials in catering establishments at places of employment will be met by the consumers. However, employers may themselves pay the additional costs.

The cost of vacations will not increase this year.

Fares on long-distance journeys will increase by an average of 100 percent from 1 September. Full-rate fares will increase by 100 percent on the railways and by 120 percent on scheduled long-distance bus journeys. Season tickets for daily commuting to work will go up by an average of 80 percent on the railways and 100 percent on buses. The price of students' tickets will rise by 50 percent, that is, less than the average.

As well as increasing fares on long-distance journeys, it has become reasonable to narrow down, in a gradual and differentiated way, the range of various travel concessions. From January 1983 there will be a reduction and in the following years an elimination of the various concessions connected with employment or place of work and there will be a strengthening of the social nature of the system of concessions.

From 1 January 1983 the 50 percent reduction enjoyed by old-age pensioners on up to eight journeys a year by rail will be extended to buses as well. At the same time the travel concession on the railways enjoyed by children aged 10-14 and by young people without gainful employment and having student cards, will increase from 33 percent to 50 percent. Conscripts will also receive a 50 percent reduction. The 50 percent reduction enjoyed by public employees will be reduced to 33 percent.

From 1 January next year there will be an end to reductions on return journeys, to the 33 percent weekend reduction on travel to Lake Balaton and Lake Velence for rest and health treatment purposes and to reductions for organized groups, sportsmen and hikers on the railways. On long-distance bus journeys there will no longer be reductions for seasonal tickets.

Because of the rise in the price of certain foodstuffs the Council of Ministers has ordered that as from 1 August, 1982, pensions held in the pensioner's own right and not exceeding 2,000 forints a month must be supplemented by 40 forints a month, and so must the pensions of relatives of those disabled by accidents, the smallest pensions the basic amounts of regular social supplements and regular social aid payments, as well as the disabled pensions of those incapable of work, irrespective of the size of the pension.

The personal allowance for blind people, the payments to disabled servicemen and their relatives, the central social aid payments, temporary aid payments not exceeding 2,000 forints a month and the family supplements to servicemen for each relative will also be supplemented.

Supplements to spouses must also be increased by 40 forints a month. Where a pensioner's spouse does not receive such a supplement but receives only an income supplement of 180 forints, the spouse is not entitled to the 40 forints supplement. A person can receive the supplement under only one entitlement. However, if someone is entitled to a spouse supplement as well as to a pension not exceeding 2,000 forints a month, both the pension and the spouse supplement must be supplemented by 40 forints a month. Those affected will receive their entitlement with their August payments, without having to apply for it.

BRIEFS

VIETNAM FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION -- Hosted by the PPF, a delegation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, led by Nguyen (Canh), head of a major department of the sister organization, has spent 9 days in our country. The delegation studied the PPF's organizational structure and work concerning the dissemination of political knowledge, public education and economic policy, as well as its international activity. It visited regional and local People's Front committees at the capital and in Fejer and Tolna counties. It was briefed on Hungarian church policy at the state office for church affairs. The delegation departed Hungary on Friday. [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 31 Jul 82 p 3 AU]

ACCELERATION OF HARVESTING -- The sunnier and warmer weather after last week's rains has dried the soil sufficiently to permit an acceleration of the harvesting, so that it has now entered its final phase. "Thus far, 92 percent of the wheat crops, 55 percent of rye, 85-90 percent of barley sown in the spring and 20-25 percent of oats -- the cereal that requires the longest time to ripen -- have been harvested. That means that the harvesting of approximately 120,000 hectares of wheat, 35,000 hectares of rye, 15,000-20,000 hectares of spring barley and some 35,000-40,000 hectares of oats is still to come." Thus, if the weather remains sunny and dry, harvesting will be completed by the end of this week or the beginning of next week. Also the procurement of wheat and the harvesting of fruit and vegetables are progressing at a favorable pace. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Aug 82 p 1 AU]

PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS PROSPECTS -- Budapest, August 4 (MTI) -- In 1982 Hungary imports by 600,000 tonnes less petroleum than last year and, accordingly, refining declines in plants belonging to the National Petroleum and Gas Trust. The announcement to this effect is part of a report on this year's [word indistinct] submitted to the board of the chemical workers' trade union today. Domestic natural gas extraction is to be over the schedule by 300 million cubic metres. The surplus is to replace part of the missing oil products: gas and fuel oil. Several projects are speeded up to better utilize natural gas. This year 300 million forints above the plan is available to complete the investment projects as soon as possible. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1240 GMT 4 Aug 82 LD]

'EXPLOSIVE' DEVICES SCATTER LEAFLETS IN WARSAW

LD071128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Yesterday afternoon leaflets were scattered in three places in the center of Warsaw using explosive scattering devices [wybuchowe urzadzenie miotajace]. In one case a fire was started and the fire brigade had to be called.

WEST GERMAN TV INTERVIEWS MRS LECH WALESA

LD062008 Hamburg DPA in German 1900 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Hamburg, 6 Aug (DPA) -- Danuta Walesa, wife of the leader of the forbidden Polish trade union Solidarity, does not expect the release of her husband Lech, who has been interned for months. In an interview with ARD [West German Television] news, broadcast today, she further said she does not believe Lech Walesa would work with a new trade union. "All the people are fighting for the old Salidarity and naturally my husband is, too."

The wife of the trade union leader provides for her day-to-day needs with financial contributions from the Solidarity underground. Two days ago she returned from a visit to her husband which lasted several weeks. Welesa is held at a government property deep in the south of Poland near the Russian border he is being well treated, she says. "He has two rooms, can go for walks and can read. He has [word indistinct] information about the current situation and is also informed about the resistance and protest actions," Mrs Walesa said.

In reply to a question about what he thinks about it, she said: "What should he think about it? He is interned. Jaruzelski began the war, he must see how he comes out of it." The government is afraid to let Lech Walesa go. "And so we cannot lead a normal life. We wait and wait. The only think that helps is the growing sympathy of the people. Most of all, I wish that these agonies would come to an end soon."

The reporter asked if there have been talks with the government. Danuta Walesa said: "Yes, there were talks but they were very superficial. They only wanted to know what my husband thought but their intention was to break him spiritually. But he will not change his convictions even if they lock him up for 10 years."

FORMER LODZ UNIVERSITY STUDENT LEADER SURRENDERS

LD061818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Leszek Zbigniew Owczarek, former head of the students' organization of the independent Union of Students at Lodz University, who has been in hiding since 13 December last year, reported to the Citizens' Milita headquarters in Lodz yesterday.

After submitting appropriate explanations and after a talk during which he committed himself not to undertake any activities which are against the law, he was released.

TRIAL OF FOUR SOLIDARITY MEMBERS BEGINS IN LUBLIN

LD061632 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] The trial of Tadeusz F., Wladyslaw Z., Wolodzimierz S. and Jerzy K., members of the suspended trade union NSZZ Solidarity, has begun in the Voivodship Court in Lublin. The defendants are accused of not giving up trade union activities after 13 December last year.

The act of indictment also accuses them of, among other things, the production and distribution of illegal leaflets and the daubing of slogans. The trial is being carried out under summary procedure.

WARSAW COURT COMPLETES MURDER INVESTIGATION

LD061900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] The Warsaw Garrison Military Prosecutor's Office has completed the investigation which covered the case of the murder of Senior Sergeant (Zdzislaw Karos), functionary of the Citizen's Militia, which took place on 18 February 1982. Yesterday it sent the case with the act of indictment to the Warsaw Military District Court.

Apart from Robert H., who is accused of committing this murder, the act of indictment includes seven other persons, including Father Sylwester Z. They are accused of participation in an armed association which aimed at committing crimes and other deeds.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION 7 AUGUST

LD071922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] The Government Press Office has informed us that there was a session of the Government Presidium today. Reports concerning the activities undertaken in order to tighten up the links of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of CEMA were examined.

Active economic relations with the fraternal socialist countries are part of the fundamental assumptions of state policy and serve well the interests of Poland. This has been proven correct, especially now when Western states, in an attempt to exploit economic cooperation for the attainment of their political benefits, used severe restrictions towards Poland.

The Government Presidium emphasized that in the activities aimed at developing and deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries one has to strive for essential changes in economic structures in order to free Poland from being dependent, which makes it possible for the West to undertake attempts at political pressure.

It was stated that it is necessary to strive to increase trade contacts with the Soviet Union next year. Import of the following raw materials from the Soviet Union will be of particular importance for the Polish economy: oil; iron, nickel, and aluminum ores. It was also recommended that possible additional supplies of Soviet market goods and raw materials be negotiated, especially as far as the following goods are concerned: oil, nickel and natural gas. This should take place in exchange for Polish raw materials, goods and services.

The Government Presidium determined that in the trade contacts with socialist countries it is necessary to strive to reduce imports of machinery and equipment for heavy and electro-engineering industries and to increase imports of machinery and equipment for agriculture, food industry, industries producing goods for the needs of the market and transport as well as for goods which have been produced using new technology.

It was also decided to develop the export of construction services. Generally speaking, the balance of the turnover of raw and other materials with the countries of CEMA should be similar next year to the level which is envisaged to be attained this year.

A guarantee for the continuity of the work of industry in 1983 is of vital importance for the Polish economy. This should be attained with the help of, among other things, a processing of services [pol przerob uslugowy] and also the utilization of the assistance of the socialist countries in the realization of suspended investment projects.

In the processing of services this year we have received considerable assistance from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union allocated additional raw and other materials to be processed in Poland. The value of the goods which had been produced out of those and supplied to the Soviet Union amounted to R183 million. Some of the goods were supplied to the Polish market.

Cooperation with other CEMA countries in exploiting the productive capacity of Polish industry currently includes the production of color TV tubes, drives [naped] for sewing machine motors, friction linings for clutches and brakes, subassemblies and components for buses, car, tractor and agricultural tires and conveyor belts with steel and steel-aluminum cords.

The Government Presidium acknowledged the need to take account of this form of cooperation with CEMA countries in the coming year. Interested economic bodies also recommended obtaining the participation of socialist countries in jointly implementing investment projects which have been held up. In particular, the possibility is emerging of joint cooperation with the Soviet Union in completing the construction of certain metallurgical buildings and several plants in the textiles and chemical industries. Czechoslovakia, meanwhile, is interested in the joint completion of the construction of the (Pilka) glass bulb plant. Such actions should help speed up our country's emergence from the crisis.

The Government Presidium then reviewed the state of implementation of the tasks set by the Council of Ministers at their 29 April, 28 May and 28 June sessions, and discussed the main trends for activity transpiring from the declaration of the Council of Ministers chairman in the Sejm on 21 July and from the resolutions of the party Central Committee's plenary sessions.

It emerges from the reports presented that of the 49 assignments undertaken, 22 have been carried out, 8 require unremitting work, and in the remainder of cases preliminary work has begun or the draft working plans have been passed on for coordination [words indistinct]. Among the assignments which have been carried out [words indistinct] among other things the preparation of new regulations of minimum wages, old age and other pensions and family benefits. The programmatic assumptions for housing construction up to 1990 -- which were adopted by the Council of Ministers -- have been made public. The minister of internal trade and services has passed on the appropriate recommendations to the voivodas relating to the elimination of arbitrarily established rationing systems. The distribution of goods requires total observation of the general Polish [word indistinct] regarding rationing, and of the central distribution indices together with an improvement of the trading apparatus.

Action has been taken aimed at improving the use of recyclable raw materials and packing [words indistinct].

The minister of labor, wages and social affairs has prepared programs for improving directors cadres and the cadres in the central state administration. Assessments of the effectiveness of changes in the economy have also been sent for government review. The Ministry of Chemicals and Light Industry (?will) increase its supplies of the means of production to farmers. It has also drawn up a program of immediate and long-term actions for the production of (?safety devices) from domestic raw materials. Management of food products through the modernization and development of storage has been taken into account in the program for the development of agriculture.

In the Ministry of Justice, proposals have been prepared for an intensified struggle against bribe-taking.

The Government Presidium in acknowledging information on the fulfilling of tasks in the first 6 months, recommended that attention should be focussed on those tasks which have not been performed and accounted for as yet. The fulfillment of these tasks will continue to be controlled.

Where the program of government work in the second 6 months is concerned, it has been drafted on the basis of the principal resolution of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, the resolutions of the eighth and ninth plenums of the PZPR Central Committee, and resolutions passed by the parties. In this program, tasks which arise from Sejm speeches by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, on 25 January and 21 July, and determinations undertaken by the Council of Ministers and the Government Presidium at this year's [word indistinct] were expressed.

The adopted program contains detailed tasks grouped into several groups of problems, fundamental for the functioning of the state. It envisages, among other things, activity for growth in industrial production, rationalization of agriculture and food economy, implementation of the economic reform, and actions in the area of pay and income, price and taxation policies, preparations for the 1982-83 winter, drafting new forms of cooperation with youth and increasing its role in leading the country out of the crisis, streamlining the work of state administration, enriching the forms of government cooperation with the Sejm, and also the organs of local administration with people's councils. The program will be announced to the public.

In turn, the Government Presidium approved decisions by the chairman of the Planning Commission on questions of investments. In the first 6-month period, four localization decisions of fundamental significance for the economy were issued. They include the reconstitution and modernization of the Turow lignite mine in Bogatynia, the (?Chemistry) Institute in Pleszow, 400 kilovolt power line in (Byczyna-Skawina), and expansion of the Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw. The estimated value of these investments amounts Zl0.8 billion.

The reduced range of investment confirms that the government consistently adheres to and realizes the decisions contained in the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, and Sejm decisions on the distribution of national income, especially including the necessary decreasing of the investment front and assigning means for production of collective and individual consumption.

The Government Presidium acquainted itself with a report on preparations for the election of people's assessors. At present there are over 50,000 people's assessors in common courts and about 4,000 assessors in labor and social insurance courts, who act in the social sector with full equality with professional judges. The social activity of people's assessors realizes the constitutional principle of civilian participation in the administration of justice, contributing to the consolidation of the rule of law, social justice and public order. The Government Presidium recommended that the administration, which is to carry out the technical organizational work at the elections, should endeavor for them to be conducted efficiently. Coordinating teams will be appointed, and representatives of the PZPR and of the political parties [SD and ZSL] and of the social and youth organizations will take part in them. The people's councils are to complete the election of assessors by 31 October of the current year, at the latest.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXAMINES TASKS 3 AUGUST

AU061155 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "The Council of Ministers in Session -- Main Tasks of the 3-Year Plan -- Preliminary Principles of the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-90 -- New Resolutions and Decrees -- Bills"]

[Excerpts] The Government Press Bureau reports: The Council of Ministers session, which was held on 2 August, again examined the principles of the 3 year socioeconomic plan up to 1985 and the preliminary principles of the socioeconomic plan for 1986-90. These principles, worked out in alternative versions, were discussed by the government on 26 July 1982, and their present versions incorporate the results of this discussion and the observations and proposals submi ed by departments.

The principles are formulated in three alternatives, depending on the development of the economic situation, including foreign trade.

The main task of the 3-year plan is to overcome the crisis, to restore economic balance and to return to a settled and normal economy, whose profound reform should be completed by 1985.

The alternative that is regarded as the most probable assumes that the average annual rate of increases in industrial production within the coming 3 years will be 3.8 percent, in farm production 3.2 percent and in the national income 3.5 percent. This would make it possible to achieve in 1985 the precrisis level of industrial and farm production.

The principles of the 3-year plan determine the three main social goals that are consistent with investment priorities:

-- ensuring the food for the nation with the least possible reliance on grain and food imports;
-- maximally meeting the housing needs and developing the infrastucture in towns and settlements;
-- protecting the poorest sections of the population against the results of the crisis.

The session stressed that it is possible to shorten the time of the crisis under the condition that social productivity and the implementation of technical-organizational innovations are improved. The proposed development strategy assumes that the implementation of extensive technological and organizational progress is one of the most important ways of speeding up the implementation of social and economic goals. This strategy takes into account the potential represented by large cadres of scientists and specialists in various sectors of science. The invigoration of scientific-technological and economic communities, of potential innovators and, especially, of young innovators and inventors, should become an effective instrument for more rapidly overcoming the crisis.

Social consultations on all the alternatives of the plan will be carried out in order to win social acceptance of the plan's principles. Society must determine whether we should overcome the crisis and its hardships more rapidly, with more intensive efforts and at the cost of major sacrifices or whether our living standards should be improved at a slower pace and with less intensive efforts. Society should decide whether in the present difficult situation we should give priority to individual or to collective consumption. The length of the working week must also be decided.

The 3-year plan assumed improvements in the general effectiveness of economic management, especially in material production. Two action lines are envisaged: First to increase productivity and to raise the importance of effective work, reliability and dutifulness with the help of the considerably boosted motivational function of wages. Second, to the possibilities presented by changes in the structure of production and by shifting the resources to develop especially those branches of industry and those plants and goods whose production techniques are most refined and sophisticated.

The transformation of the structure will primarily serve -- especially in the initial period -- to overcome the barriers that hinder the exploitation of the industrial potential we build in the past. The structure of outlays on production and development aims will be changed as a result of giving priority to those branches of industry, plants and goods that make it possible to achieve the social goals of the 3-year plan.

Changes in the structure of production will go hand in hand with reorientation in foreign trade. The basic trend of this reorientation will be to intensify economic cooperation and further development of integration with CEMA countries.

The plan provides for crucial increases in the share of developing countries in Polish foreign trade.

The government session expressed the conviction that the proposed ways of improving the situation of the housing market and construction, the protection of the natural environment and the health services for the population will be backed by most people. It is also expected that our people will back the measures to promote thrifty management and to combat waste.

Economic policy should serve the overriding social goals: restoring the genuine values of socialism, which means consolidating social justice and legality, developing self-government and strengthening democratic solutions to ensure citizens' participation in government.

The Council of Ministers recommended that the draft 3-year plan and the preliminary principles of the socioeconomic plan for 1986-90 should incorporate the observations and proposals submitted during its session. The work on these principles, which will be continued, will involve social consultations and coordination with departments, which will work out departmental plans as soon as the principles are adopted. The Council of Ministers determined the extent and procedure of social consultations and decided to submit the full text of the principles to the Sejm, to the chairman of the State Council, to chairmen of the voivodship people's council and to the voivodas. The principles will again be submitted to the Consultative Economic Council and will be carried by the press for the benefit of the public.

At the same time, the Council of Ministers decided to expand the list of the 100 consultative plants, which will receive the text of the principles for consideration and opinion.

To ensure an effective course of social consultations a coordination team for social consultations has been set up within the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers.

The Expansion of the Police II Combine

To create conditions for raising farm production the Council of Ministers passed a resolution on continuing the construction of the plant producing nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers in the Police II chemical combine in Police. The resolution assigns the necessary funds and materials for completing the plant in question and lays down the deadlines for commissioning the individual shops of the Police II complex. The adopted program provides for extensive technical measures to protect the natural environment, atmosphere and water, for the exploitation of ferric sulphate and for storing gypsum phosphide and ashes on slag heaps.

Draft Bill on Annuities and Pensions

The Council of Ministers examined a group of important social issues and discussed the draft of a new bill on employee annuities and pensions, which seeks to implement the ninth party congress resolution and the decisions resulting from consultations on the subject.

Social Security for Farmers

The Council of Ministers discussed reforming the systems of social insurance for farmers.

The results of the 4-year validity of the law passed on 27 October 1977 on pensions and other allowances for farmers and their dependents show that the most burning problems of the rural population in this regard have on the whole been solved.

Discussing reforming the system of social security for individual farmers, the Council of Ministers stressed the need for necessary modifications in the bill submitted in this connection, because it must give more attention to the specific nature of farm work. The council decided among other things that pensions and disability allowances should be paid separately to man and wife and that contributions for this purpose should be paid separately (at present married couples receive a single pension for the farm they surrender) because of additional incomes. The council also decided that the lowest annuity or pension should amount to about 80 percent of the lowest worker pensions, that maternity benefits should be given to farming women and that the conditions under which farming people acquire the right to sickness benefits on account of work accidents and illness should be defined more accurately. The government's position on this issue will be presented to the Sejm.

Associations in Mining and Energy

The Council of Ministers passed the resolution on the duty of the Mining and Energy Department to set up associations of the plants concerned with bituminous coal, lignite, mining work and construction of mining shafts, building and assembly work in mining, energy machines and installations, overhauls and production in the field of energy and construction of power stations. Such associations should be able to facilitate the effective performance of the technical and research potential in the interest of the production units of the coal and energy industry and to accomplish other tasks.

CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL DRAFT LAW STUDIED IN SEJM

LD082020 Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 8 Aug -- Sejm (parliament) sources say that a draft law on the Constitutional Tribunal to monitor compatibility of legislation with the Polish Constitution is currently being consulted on its final wording with the Sejm deputies' clubs (floors) and will be submitted to the Sejm session for approval in the near future.

Last March the Sejm passed a constitutional amendment to pave the way for two new significant public institutions -- the Tribunal of State and the Constitutional Tribunal. The members of the Tribunal of State were appointed early in July.

PAPER REPORTS RAKOWSKI REMARKS IN WROCLAW 23 JUL

PM061411 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 26 Jul 82 pp 5-6

[GAZETA ROBOTNICZA reports: "From Deputy Premier Rakowski's Meeting With Activists of the Citizens' Committees for National Rebirth: 'It Is Best to Have an Opinion of One's Own'"; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction; footnote states that notes of the meeting were taken by Marek Rybczynski]

[Text] On Friday [23 July] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski visited Wroclaw. At the headquarters of the PZPR voivodship committee he met with activists of the city and regional committees for national rebirth and accord. The meeting was chaired by Prof Ryszard Badura, chairman of the Wroclaw Committee for National Rebirth and accord. Also present was Prof Tadeusz Prebski, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee.

During the 2.5-hour meeting Deputy Premier Rakowski answered several dozen questions on a wide variety of subjects. Presented here is a selection (unauthorized), compiled by the editors, of fragments of the deputy premier's answers to some of these questions.

[Question] What is the situation concerning the reactivation of trade unions, including Solidarity?

(Rakowski referred the questioners to his Sejm pronouncement of 21 July and then said:) [Answer] I wish to state here that there is no unanimous view in broad circles of our society regarding the nature of those unions, and above all there is no consensus on Solidarity. In many circles the belief exists that in the long run the government will restore all previously existing trade unions, and a considerable number of Solidarity supporters believe that that organization should be restored, albeit with major modifications. Those stipulate that it ought to be a trade union and not a social movement, a union without antisocialist elements, without advisers from [Social/Self-Defense Committee] KOR -- but nonetheless a 'Solidarity.' Personally I feel no dislike for Solidarity (I do for certain persons from Solidarity), but I hold the view that we should not be in a hurry to reactivate trade unions inasmuch as after this great upheaval which Poland and its working class have undergone, to reactiviate any union structure of the preceding period would in effect be a serious mistake -- perhaps not so much a political as a social one.

[Question] Why is the process of creating workers' self-management bodies so slow?

[Answer] That is quite true -- so far only about 100 self-management bodies have been formed. We are here facing a widely expressed reluctance to create those bodies in plants and factories, an unwillingness demonstrated throughout the administrative and economic apparatus, where the opinion is most often heard that "it is best if you rule all by yourself." We must not allow a situation in which the exercise of authority in individual collectives would be based solely on the wisdom of the administrative personnel; all our past experience proves that such a policy ends in disaster. The creation of self-management bodies is also necessary for another reason: They may in time train new leadership cadres which will stand on a different socioprofessional footing than union leaders, since a self-management body must, from its very first day, be jointly responsible for the life of the factory, whereas union leaders of all orientations tried in the past 2 years to avoid such coresponsibility.

[Question] What work is being done by the government and what are its proposals concerning the study of public opinion?

[Answer] In Poland there are currently six active public opinion survey centers, and we receive our most useful information from the one run by Polish radio and television. It employes the well-tried methods of the Gallup Institute. The results of its surveys are trustworthy and it deserves to be respected. The problem, however, arises from the fact that our leading cadres are often unaccustomed to making use of the findings of public opinion surveys. They will certainly acknowledge and quote those findings if they are favorable -- but when they are not, they prefer to bypass them, or else to draw no conclusions from them. Only the day before yesterday I received the results of a survey of society's attitude toward the State Tribunal. And here I will probably surprise some of you: Over 50 percent of those questioned did not believe that it is the politicians who ought to be on trial for political and economic errors.

The principle stating that the findings of public opinion surveys must in every case be taken seriously has not yet become ingrained in the minds of our leadership cadres. At present we are setting up the central office for public opinion surveys which will be attached to the government. It will not be its job to carry out the surveys -- these will be commissioned from the existing centers, and the central office will limit its job to analyzing the data; it will be more like a staff responsible for drawing inferences from data analysis. We are very anxious to have their results. Anybody who today believes that the party leadership and the government leadership are two bodies which stay out of touch with what people think, say and do is very much mistaken.

[Question] What is the government's evaluation of the situation within opinion-forming circles?

[Answer] This is one of the most difficult problems in my job. The most widely differentiated opinion-forming milieu, and the most difficult one from the viewpoint of the interest of the state and the implementation of socialist porgrams, is the Warsaw scene, where after August 1980 opposition to the authorities was clearly adopted on a large scale, often irrespective of party membership. This was seen both among journalists and writers, and also among actors, who previously had not shown any great interest in political activity. Today we have the best situation in journalistic circles, despite their varying reactions to the introduction of verification, the changes of titles, the dissolution of the SDP [Association of Polish Journalists], the creation of a new journalists' organization and so on. The worst problem is with the writers' circles. The leadership of the suspended Polish Writers' Association has placed itself in the role of "the nation's conscience" -- in my opinion this is huge misunderstanding, and that is why the organization, among whose leaders were people with KOR and even KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] connections, remains suspended. With the actors, it varies a lot. Recently, the third of the so-called collaborators lists has been published (naming the artists who take part in Polish radio and television programs -- editor's note). This is a positive sign, indicating that more and more people within that group refuse to give in to the blackmail of those who still persist in maintaining the boycott. We will not, on our part, take any measures against or plead with those unwilling to appear on television. There is no need. In boycotting television they cannot count on any repressions on our part, although they certainly would have wished for them. There is a singular demand for martyrs among the members of that group.

[Question] What is the situation among the young people?

[Answer] The influence of youth organizations on their population group is still limited. On the other hand, the fact emerges from our surveys that large numbers of young people are waiting to be reached with arguments and with invitations to take part in the work of eliminating the crisis. It is not as if the young people were turning their backs on us. The question is whether we are able to do it, whether we can lift them out of their state of suspense.

[Question] How does the government see the possibility of the internees' return to social activity?

[Answer] Certainly those who were interned who had been members of the extremist groups, that is, open enemies of socialism, will be closely watched by us, for there can be no repetition of the situation existing before 13 December. But every citizen has the right to pursue social activity -- and we may, after all, assume that many of those people arrive at conclusions which will open to them the road to social activity in the longer, or shorter, run.

[Question] Why is the war against black-marketeering [spekulacja] so ineffectual?

[Answer] In the situation of acute shortage of goods on the market, that war must necessarily be limited. Acting under the pressure of public opinion which demanded that black marketeers be particularly harshly penalized, the government submitted to the Sejm the draft of a bill which would provide for particularly severe sanctions. So what happens next? While working on the bill the deputies -- who had, after all, themselves also shouted for curbs on black-marketeering -- realized that their constituents might accuse them of a lack of objectivity and "extracted the bill's teeth."

[Question] What is the state of relations between the Front of National Unity and the Citizens' Committees for National Rebirth? What are these relations going to be like in the future?

[Answer] Three parties, together with Catholic associations, have put forward a proposal for creating a patriotic movement for national rebirth. I think it ought to be regarded as a future political formation for people who represent different orientations. If the movement called for in the declaration is to be given the powers stipulated therein, then we can believe that it will become an essential factor in the new political map emerging in Poland in the 1980's as a result not only of the crisis but also of the needs defined by the state of society's consciousness. It can fulfill society's hunger for active participation in political life, in the formulation of party and government policies. I believe that eventually, as the movement grows stronger, it ought to take over all the existing ones. But there is a need for a thorough debate which would arrive at a precise definition of the form and the place of the movement for national rebirth. There are different views on and different concepts of that subject.

[Question] What will the government's function be after the economic reform?

[Answer] We see differing trends here. On the one hand a universal acceptance of the autonomy resulting from the reform, on the other a demand for the government to assume responsibility for that autonomy. I know it is difficult to grumble at an individual factory because it fails to produce teacups -- better to start at the top and grumble at the government in general. But the reform is aimed at the situation where the fundamental sectors of the market are determined by the producers. Of course, the government must control and determine the major directions of economic development, but it must not concern itself with the details. That is perhaps an idealized picture, but those of us in the government -- well, perhaps not all of us yet, as some would still fancy ruling over trifles -- but the government's leadership is fondly envisaging the moment when it will be possible to say "we are not responsible for teacups."

[Question] What is the significance of the latest changes in the government?

[Answer] General Jaruzelski cannot be denied the right to select his people. The process of the formation of the leadership team continues -- and it will continue for a while yet. It is a natural phenomenon.

[Question] Can the government be above any control?

[Answer] That would be absurd and impossible. There must be an independent control of power. The question is: of what kind? The bourgeosie had been forming its own control structure for over 100 years. Even I do not trust myself to work well if I know I am not subject to some control. Not so long ago a minister who came under attack would race to the television studios to make his explanations; now he could not be dragged there by a tractor. This must be changed.

[Question] What about Walesa?

[Answer] He is well. He is at one of the residences which Gierek, Jaroszewicz and Babiuch had built for themselves some time ago. For the summer vacation his wife and children are there with him. I have not talked to him since December, but I know that today he sees his past activity and that of Solidarity in a different light than he did in January or February. He admits that the union had been taken advantage of. But the problem is that I have already heard many such phrases from Walesa. He is a man of very unstable views. He will continue to be interned for as long as the situation requires, if only for his own security. Suppose a madman turns up and tries to shoot him. Who will be responsible? The whole world will declare that we are. His internment is doubtless a difficult problem, but it was necessary under the circumstances prevailing in our country. This of course is not to write him off as a person.

[Question] What about the other interned Solidarity leaders?

[Answer] Nothing can happen to them which would be contrary to the law, which is binding in Poland. It is hard to say what sort of people they will be in the future. Personally, I cannot imagine Rulewski as my partner in any talks; on the other hand, I can see many other Solidarity activists in that role.

[Question] Why isn't the Industrial Branch Trade Union movement being treated in the same way as Solidarity by the authorities?

[Answer] The formula "The Trade Union Movement Cannot Remain the Same as It Was Before August 1980, 13 December 1981" does not apply to the branch movement. It is true that the branch unions arose out of the old structures, but there was nothing in them to liken them to the Central Council of Trade Unions. Their movement was a new one which came into existence between August and December, and it can only be judged from that standpoint. Therefore it is not treated in the same way as Solidarity.

[Question] Does the Citizen's Committee for National Rebirth have to listen to the primary party organization?

[Answer] When the primary organization is right, then it must listen. But my advice is as follows: It is best to have an opinion of one's own. A lot can be built on one's own opinion.

RAKOWSKI MEETS JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION LEADERS

LD062044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] In the presence of the government press spokesman, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski received today the temporary leadership of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic [SDPRL] with its chairman, Klemens Krzyzagorski; Deputy Chairmen Florian Dluzak, Zbigniew Lakomski and Henryk Maziejuk, and General Secretary Erazm Fethke. The contribution of the SDPRL to improving the functioning of the mass media and the process of integrating the journalistic circles was discussed, as were the needs and stipulations of the journalistic circles.

At the conclusion of the meeting Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, who by profession is an editor and a publicist, handed his signed membership application form to the SDPRL leadership.

Minister Jerzy Urban expressed his gratitude for being accepted into the SDPRL ranks. It was announced at the meeting that the chairman of the Council of Ministers has instructed the minister of labor, wages and social affairs to appoint a team which will work out proposals for improving the working conditions and pay of journalists. In September of this year they will present to the premier suggestions concerning these matters. Soon work on the draft press law will also be completed. The SDPRL participated in work on this draft.

SAUSAGE SHORTAGE IN AUGUST, SEPTEMBER PROJECTED

LD062000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Excerpts] During August and September we will not be able to satisfy demands for sausages and pork. The situation at the moment is such that procurement and supply during August and September certainly does not meet the demand emerging from rationing. Consequently, during these months we shall be using reserves.

The structure of procurement has changed in favor of cattle. We should buy 69 percent of hogs and 31 percent of cattle, but we are actually buying 7 percent more cattle than planned. In this situation, the meat industry can offer the market only 45 percent of sausages in relation to supplies and only 30 percent of pork in relation to the overall meat supplies.

Consumers should not harbor illusions and should adapt themselves to what commerce, or rather industry through commerce, will offer. This way they will avoid long lines at the end of the month and they will be able to draw their rations, although not in the range they are most interested in. Unlike other people in the world we live mainly on pork and sausages. We do not eat beef. We try to affect the structure of consumption, but this is a traditional structure which is very difficult to overcome.

Such is the situation and if consumers will reconcile themselves to it, it may cause a diminishing of problems in the meat trade during the next 2 months.

SEMIANNUAL FISH CATCH STATISTICS REPORTED

LD090242 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 8 Aug -- Fish haul for Poland -- In the first half of 1982, Poland's sea fishing fleet caught 300,000 tons of fish. A major problem encountered on the Atlantic grounds was the restrictions applied by the U.S. Government forcing a flotilla of Polish ships fishing off the American coast to move over towards the Falklands where the British-Argentine hostilities disrupted the fishing routine. Comparing last year's fish catch at the half-year's mark, the U.S. restrictions have cost Poland an estimated 70,000 tonnes of fish.

Out of the 1982 fish haul over 188,000 tonnes of fresh fish and fish products were supplied to the market, which is, on the one hand, more than was expected, but, on the other, 38,000 tonnes less than at the same time last year. The reason for that is that under the principle of self-financing the fishing enterprises sell part of their catch fish in foreign ports.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON HARVESTING PROGRESS

PM090941 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jul 82 PP 1-2

[Ewa Fiala report: "Corn Ripens Sooner in Heatwave"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] (OWN REPORT) THIS IS NO LONGER A PRELUDE TO THE HARVEST; THE GATHERING OF THE CORN IS NOW IN FULL SWING. THE "BREAD HARVEST" IS CONTINUING IN 42 VOIVODSHIPS. SO FAR FARMERS HAVE GATHERED CORN FROM ABOUT 0.5 MILLION HECTARES, WHICH, WITH THE TOTAL ACREAGE OF OVER 8 MILLION HECTARES, CONSTITUTES ABOUT 6 PERCENT OF THE AREA TO BE HARVESTED.

As the vice minister of agriculture and food economy, Henryk Burczyk, told reporters during Tuesday's press conference, only in seven voivodships have farmers not yet started on the "big harvest." Those are the regions where, as a rule, all farm work and plant vegetative stages are delayed in relation to the rest of the country by about 10 days, and sometimes even more.

BOTH THAT FACT AND THE VARIATION IN SOIL QUALITY MAKE FOR THE DIFFERENCES IN HARVESTING PROGRESS. THE AVERAGE FOR THE COUNTRY DOES, AFTER ALL, COVER BOTH THE ZERO PROGRESS IN THE NORTH, PARTICULARLY IN THE NORTHWEST, AND THE OVER 25-PERCENT ACCELERATION IN SUCH REGIONS AS, AMONG OTHERS, THE KONIN AND THE SIERADZ VOIVODSHIPS WITH THEIR VERY LIGHT SOILS, OR THE WHOLE CENTRAL AREA OF THE COUNTRY AS WELL AS THE WESTERN REGIONS -- WITH THE LUBUSKA COUNTRY IN THE FOREFRONT -- WHERE THE SPRING BARLEY IS ALREADY BEING GATHERED.

The speedy ripening of corn is a result of this year's weather: warm and dry to begin with, then a drop in the temperatures and some rain -- although only heavy in places -- and now the heatwave. As a result, we are faced with a backlog of work. The maincrop grain and the rape harvests are in progress simultaneously, and hay meadows are ready for the second mowing.

The "little harvest" of winter rape has passed the halfway mark. This is of great importance to the oil industry and the food market. This year, however, the little harvest does not promise large yields. It must be remembered that some rape was lost last winter, and poor agrotechnical methods are also responsible for low yields.

MOST ALARMING IS THE EXTREMELY SLOW PROGRESS OF CONTRACTING. So far farmers have signed contracts for only 25 percent of the required quantity of rape. Not even the high prices and the equivalent in kind (0.5 kg of oil and 15 kg of oilmeal for 1 quintal of grain) are an encouragement; 2 years of bad crops are frightening them off. The oil industry is not doing anything to break the farmers' reluctance to grow this essential crop. The whole burden falls on the shoulders of the large growers of oilseed plants.

In addition to the little and big harvests, haymaking ought to be in progress. Here and there farmers are indeed gathering grasses for what promises to be very good quality hay. Alas, only here and there. Countrywide, progress is not at all satisfactory, and there is no assurance of a third mowing.

The reason lies not in the farmer's preoccupation with the grain harvest but rather in the harvesting method they favor this year. THERE IS AN ALMOST UNIVERSAL DEPARTURE FROM USING COMBINE HARVESTERS, AND A FALL IN THE DEMAND FOR OTHER SKRR [AGRICULTURAL CIRCLES' COOPERATIVES] MACHINERY. MINDFUL OF THE FEES CHARGED FOR USE OF THE COMBINES, FARMERS ARE REDUCING THE COMMISSIONING OF WORK TO A MINIMUM. They are doing what they can by themselves. And as they cannot do everything at once, something has to wait its turn. Most often, the grasses.

Obviously the grain must be given priority, but the situation is such that one would want to have everything done at once.

Traditional harvesting methods take a little longer, but farmers prefer the delay to the stiff combine fees, and to the grain and husk losses which are almost the rule with the usual careless ways of combine crews.

So everything could still be fine, and we could even come to terms with the delays, if not for the lack of ...twine. Supply is as much as 20 percent below demand. The replacement of combine harvesters with sheafbinders is, therefore, problematic, and any other method of gathering would turn into a harvest marathon.

The abandoning of combines is also the reason why the state purchase of grain has not yet taken off. The minute quantitites of grain sold are mainly from 1981. Will the sales to the state take off at all? Will we be able to buy the necessary 5.5 million tons?

There is a chance that we will. It is a chance not to be scoffed at: to be able to buy, for each 100 kg of grain sold to the state, 45 kg of high-protein fodder and 15 kg of concentrated feed -- or 20 kg of bran and 20 kg of concentrates (or, if fodder is not required, weight for weight in coal). Only -- who knows about it?

THE HARVEST IS IN PROGRESS, AND IN THEORY THE GRAIN OUGHT TO BE POURING IN, BUT THE FARMERS DO NOT KNOW THE PRINCIPLES OF GRAIN SALES AND FODDER PURCHASE. THE PRICE LISTS AND EXCHANGE REGULATIONS REACHED THE PARISH COOPERATIVES ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO: THE ONLY COPY GOES TO THE CHAIRMAN. INFORMATION LEAFLETS ARE IN PRINT.

Delays have obviously become a regular thing in the contacts between farmers and production organizers. The reasons are not known why any information on what had been decided umpteen days before has to be put on ice for so long. But, what's done is done, and at least we can rejoice that the circulation of the price list leaflets is going to be higher than originally planned (one each for every parish cooperative and every purchasing center), that paper and ink have not been stinted and that there will be as many leaflets as there are villages. The important thing now is for the leaflets to reach each destination quickly, so that every village can receive the information on how and for how much the grain is being sold this year, and what can be bought with it.

GRAIN MUST BE BOUGHT. IT SHOULD BE BOUGHT AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, FOR IT IS NEEDED TO MAKE BREAD; FOR, WITHOUT OUR OWN GRAIN, MIXED FEED PLANTS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO MAKE THE FODDER NECCESSARY TO KEEP UP THE OUTPUT OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS.

HOT WEATHER INCREASES INCIDENCE OF FIRES

AU061322 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Aug 82 pp 1, 5

['C.R.' report: "Grain Is Burning in the Fields"]

[Summary] The press spokesman of the chief fire brigade command says that the present heatwave and recent winds have increased the danger of fire breaking out. In July there were 3,191 fires throughout the country, 799 more than in July last year.

The greatest number of fires broke out on private farms -- 855, whereas the number of fires in forests went up considerably -- to 319. Six people died in the July fires, including 1 child. In addition, 16 people suffered burns, including 6 firemen, who received them while tackling the fires.

There have been a lot of fires in grainfields recently. On 31 July and 1 August there were 321 fires throughout the country, mainly in rural areas and in forests.

The chief fire brigade command asks people to take extra care with fire and greater care of children. Firemen recommend that farmers first harvest grain growing near railroad tracks and roads and that they plough up protective belts quickly.

URBAN, SZELACHOWSKI QUESTIONED ON RADIO PROGRAM

LD090346 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1605 GMT on 8 August carries a program entitled "A Question to the Minister." The program begins with the following introductory announcements:

(Piotr Ignas) at the microphone.

"Several days ago we addressed you with a request for telephone calls for heads of individual ministries. Ministers were to reply to them through us in a special radio program. We invite you to listen to it now.

"We have had lots of telephone calls and even more questions, and they were addressed to almost all the ministers.

Because we cannot present all the questions we selected and the answers given to them in one program, we have decided that once a week, precisely on Sunday, only two or three ministers -- but different ones each time -- will be our guests. Today, for example, they are the government press spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban, and the minister of health and social welfare, Tadeusz Szelachowski.

"We would like more telephone calls, because we want 'A Question to the Minister' to become a regular feature among the programs prepared by the main publicism editorial office of Polish radio.

"You may phone tomorrow, on Monday, 9 August, from 1500 to 1700. A telephone number, 44-74-31 will be in operation. I repeat: Monday, 1500-1700, telephone 44-74-31.

"Today, as I have already said, Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban and Minister of Health and Social Welfare Tadeusz Szelachowski will answer questions."

The program then proceeds to live or recorded question and answer session, with the announcer reading the questions and the ministers answering.

Urban is questioned first, dealing with the obligation of every minister to receive petitioners at least once a week, thereby giving the man in the street access to the ministers, and the ministers' power to overrule decisions made at lower levels. He also responds to a question on the June price rises in coffee, tea and alcohol.

Szelachowski then fields questions on care for the disabled, the building of old people's homes that have residential help, medical students' job chances and credits, entrance requirements at medical academies and medical treatment for pensioners.

The program concludes at 1630 GMT with a repeat of the opening announcement.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS DMOCHOWSKI

LD071758 Warsaw PAP in English 1711 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 7 Aug -- Acting foreign minister Vice Minister Marian Dmochowski met with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman here today to discuss Polish-Nicaraguan relations and possibilities of their further development.

The two also exchanged views on chief problems of the current international situation and voiced their concern over the U.S. imperialism stepping up the course of confrontation in East-West relations and interferring in internal affairs of other states.

The Polish side expressed understanding and support for efforts of the Government of Nicaragua to consolidate its independence and to [word indistinct] its development in keeping with vital interests of the Nicaraguan nation.

OBODOWSKI RECEIVES NONALIGNED DELEGATION

LD062124 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 6 Aug -- A delegation of the committee of foreign ministers of the nonaligned states, headed by Miguel d'Escoto Brockman foreign minister of Nicaragua stayed in Poland on August 5-6.

Members of the delegation included the Cypriot Ambassador in Athens Dhimos Khatzimiltis, Indian Ambassador Mandalam Ramaseshier Sivaramakrishnan, Yugoslav Amabassador Muhidin Begic, Cuban Amabassador in Moscow Alberto Velasco, and Senegal's Ambassador Pascal Antoine Sane.

The delegation was received in behalf of the prime minister, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Janusz Obodowski to whom it presented the stand of the Nonaligned Movement on the Palestinian question in light of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. The delegation also presented the measures which in its opinion could lead to stopping the aggression, liquidation of its consequences and recognition by the [UN] Security Council in an unequivocal way of the [word indistinct] and inalienable rights of the Palestinian nation.

Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski shared the deep anxiety of the Nonaligned Movement over the critical situation in Lebanon which has a decidedly negative influence on peace and security in the region and the world. He also shared the opinion that Israel would not have been able to pursue its expansionist policy without the political, economic and military backing of the United States.

Obodowski presented Poland's principled stand on the issue of a comprehensive and just political settlement of the Middle East conflict which is possible to achieve through collective efforts of all the interested parties including the Palestine Liberation Organization. He reiterated the unchanging support of the Polish Government and nation to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian nation recognized by the international community, including the right to set up its own state.

Deputy Premier Obodowski informed the delegation of the efforts undertaken by Poland with a view to overcome the crisis in Lebanon, including efforts in the Security Council. He stressed that Poland took actions in that forum designed to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon, bring about a withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and work out solutions securing the inalienable rights of the Palestinian nation as well as the establishment of a durable and just peace in Lebanon and the Middle East.

The delegation of the foreign ministers' committee of the nonaligned states received with appreciation the stand of the Polish side and put emphasis on the actions undertaken by Poland. The delegation declared on its part the will of the Nonaligned Movement to continue constructive activity concerning the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East.

PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA SIGNED IN WARSAW 6 AUGUST

LD061926 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 6 Aug -- A joint protocol was signed here today at the end of the 15th session of the Polish-Romanian Commission for Economic Cooperation. The session reviewed current problems of the two countries' economic cooperation and discussed the possibilities of its further development. The chairmen of the two delegations, Deputy Premiers Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Gheorghe Petrescu expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the session and stressed that in spite of the existing difficulties conditions have been created for the further strengthening and widening of the scope of mutual economic cooperation.

Deputy Premier Rakowski, in an interview with PAP, said that the new impulses in cooperation with Romania resulted, among other things, from the general direction adopted by Poland to tighter economic contacts with the socialist countries.

The two sides agreed that possibilities for increasing mutual trade were very substantial, Rakowski said. There are many commodities which Poland can buy from Romania instead of from the West. Romania, on its part, is interested in bigger supplies of Polish coking coal and coke. The Polish side was looking for possibilities to buy more marketables from Romania. Among other things, Poland will receive this year 4 million pairs of shoes from Romania. Cooperation in the field of medicine supplies will be initiated between the health ministries of the two countries.

Romania will avail itself of the possibility to share the idle manufacturing potential of the Polish industry and will help complete certain unfinished investment projects. A number of contracts were concluded during the session.

NESTOROWICZ, MALAYSIAN AMBASSADOR DISCUSS TRADE

LD062112 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 6 Aug -- The Polish foreign trade minister, Tadeusz Nestorowicz, received the Malaysian Ambassador to Poland Khalid Abdul Karim here today. The two exchanged views on the present state and prospects for the Polish-Malaysian economic and trade cooperation.

They said that it was possible to intensify the volume of two-way trade exchanges.

The Malaysian side would seek farm produce. semi-finished products, ready-made goods and raw materials chiefly, (?rubber, tin) and palm o l. Polish supplies to Malaysia are to comprise, first of all, [words indistinct] and capital goods, for example chemicals [words indistinct] power plants.

LEADERS CABLE CONDOLENCES TO MONGOLIANS

LD062340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] In connection with flooding which took place in Ulaanbaatar which had tragic effects, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, sent a telegram expressing their sympathy to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, secretary general of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium of the Mongolian People's Republic, and to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

BRIEFS

NEW UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE -- On the recommendation of the minister for materials management, the president of the Council of Ministers has appointed Wlodzimierz Hausner undersecretary of state in this minstry. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jul - 1 Aug p 7 AU]

EXTRA RATIONS FOR CHILDREN -- As the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare informs, in the second half of this year there will be a repeat of the operation allocating extra amounts of butter and cheese, from credit purchases in the United States, to children up to 7 years of age. First priority in the allocation of butter will be given to shops in Warsaw Voivodship and in the Katowice, Gdansk, Lodz, Walbrzych and Wroclaw Voivodships. Hard cheese will be supplied later. The remaining voivodships will receive these products at the beginning of the 4th quarter. The document authorizing the purchase of half a kilogram of butter and 40 dekagrams of hard cheese is a child's health card. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Jul 82 LD]

REPORT ON CEAUSESCU, NUMAYRI TOASTS OF 3 AUG

Ceausescu Toast

AU060906 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Aug 82 pp 1, 3

[Toast by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at 3 August dinner for Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed president and dear friend Numayri, esteemed Mrs Numayri, dear Sudanese guests, comrades and friends, I take pleasure in cordially greeting you, Mr President and Mrs Numayri and the aides accompanying you, as guests of socialist Romania and in extending a warm welcome to our country. The visit you are paying to Romania is an expression of the positive Romanian-Sudanese relations and our countries' common desire to strengthen friendship and cooperation between themselves even more. We note with satisfaction that in the spirit and on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and on the basis of understanding concluded during mutual summit visits and of the talks conducted together in Bucharest and Khartoum, Romanian-Sudanese cooperation developed with every passing year at a political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural level and in other fields of common interest. During the 10 years that have passed since our first meeting economic exchanges have increased almost threefold. In fruitfully cooperating, our countries have jointly initiated and achieved a number of cooperation ventures regarding the construction of important economic and social projects.

I am convinced that during the current visit we will identify new ways and means to give broader scope to Romanian-Sudanese cooperation and collaboration in the interests and to the benefit of our peoples and countries and in the interest of the cause of peace and international cooperation. Mr President, the visit you are paying to our country is taking place in particularly complex international circumstances, The world is characterized by great tension which more and more seriously endangers the peoples' freedom and independence and the life and peace of all mankind. Under such circumstances it is more than ever necessary for the peoples to unite their forces and to achieve closer cooperation in stopping the aggravation of the international situation and in resuming and continuing the policy of detente, cooperation, national independence and peace.

Without fearing to be wrong, we can state that today the central problem of the whole of mankind is stopping the arms race and proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. The very existence of life on earth and of the civilization built with such great efforts on our planet throughout millenia is endangered. Although the representatives of states stressed the seriousness of this danger at the forum of the recent UN special session on disarmament, we note with regret that the forum was not able to adopt tangible decisions and did not bring about firm measures for disarmament on the basis of an overall program commensurate with the peoples' vital aspirations for a life of peace and security. World public opinion and world peoples more forcefully demand today that everything should be done to stop the arms race and to proceed to tangible and practical measures for disarmament. Voicing the unanimous desire of the Romanian people who have taken and are taking broad mass actions devoted to disarmament and peace, Romania will continue to consistently struggle to achieve mankind's vital desire: to live in a world without weapons and without wars.

Resolute action must be taken to remove the use and threat of force from international relations and settle all outstanding issues between states only through negotiations and in the spirit of understanding and peace. Life itself shows that any question, however difficult it may seem, can be solved peacefully if one proceeds from the right of every people to develop in freedom and independence, without any outside interference.

We are deeply concerned about Israel's aggressive acts against Lebanon and believe that political and diplomatic efforts must be stepped up in order to bring about the cessation of hostilities and disengagement in Beirut, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from that country and the attainment of a political solution ensuring the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon. Romania firmly declared and continues to stand for a political settlement of the Middle East issues, for a global, just and durable peace based on the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, inclusive of the setting up of an independent Palestinian state of its own, and at the same time the ensurance of the integrity, independence and sovereignty of all the states in the area.

Likewise, we consider that everything possible must be done to end the confrontations and any kind of military actions between Iraq and Iran, so that the two states may move on to settling the issues between them by way of negotiations, starting from the interests of both countries and of peace and good neighborliness in that region.

As a European country, Romania pays particular attention to the situation on the continent. We consistently militate for European security -- and we wish to actively cooperate with the other states so that, upon its resumption, the Madrid meeting should unfold in a constructive spirit, lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament on the continent, and to the ensurance of the continuity of the process of detente, security and collaboration initiated in Helsinki through the organization of follow-up meetings.

We are particularly concerned over the deployment and development of medium-range missiles in Europe. Taking into account the huge concentration of deadly weapons which have been accumulated on the European Continent, we consider that everything possible should be done to stop the deployment of new missiles and withdraw and destroy the ones in place, for a united Europe of understanding and cooperation, free from nuclear weapons.

Within her foreign policy, Romania has constantly given great attention to the development of her relations of friendship and collaboration with the countries on the African Continent. We firmly support the African peoples' efforts for the complete liquidation of the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, the consolidation of national independence and the ensurance of their self-reliant economic and social progress.

We express our entire solidarity with the fight of the Namibian people, under SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leadership, to win its independence. We militate steadily for the abolition of the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and condemn the latter's aggressive acts against neighboring countries. We consider it in the interests of all African peoples that the problems and disputes existing between some of the states on the continent be solved in the spirit of peace and understanding, by avoiding military confrontations. In this respect an important role can be played by the Organization of African Unity, which must act consistently for the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the African countries in their efforts towards development and progress and toward consolidating national independence.

Starting from the realities of today's world, we stand and constantly militate for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order. The developed, rich countries ought to understand that without taking into account the serious problems of the poor countries, neither peace nor the stability and harmonious development of the world economy can be secured.

The complicated issues of today's world require a close cooperation among all peoples, irrespective of their social system.

It is particularly necessary to secure the equal participation in the settlement of international questions of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing and nonaligned countries, which represent the great majority of the world and are directly interested in a policy of peace, independence and international collaboration.

We highly appreciate the movement of nonaligned countries and consider that the conference which is to take place this autumn in Baghdad can substantially contribute to the enhancement of their contribution to settling the major problems confronting the contemporary world in the people's interest.

I would like to express my satisfaction with the positive cooperation between Romania and Sudan in the international arena, within the United Nations and other international organizations, within the "Group of 77" and the Nonaligned Movement. I also want to express my desire that that cooperation will become closer in the future.

Mr President, convinced that your visit to Romania and the talks we have conducted and the understandings we have concluded will mark a new and important stage in developing Romanian-Sudanese relations, I would like to toast: -- your health, esteemed president, and dear friend Numayri, and the health of Mrs Numayri! -- the health of all Sudanese friends! -- the health and happiness of the friendly Sudanese people to whom I wish increasingly greater successes on the road of their free and independent development! -- lasting friendship and cooperation between our peoples. (applause)

Sudanese President's Reply

AU061128 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Aug 82 pp 1, 3

[Toast by Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri at 3 August dinner given by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in his honor, in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed brother and dear friend Nicolae Ceausescu, esteemed Mrs Elena Ceausescu, dear friends, in extending cordial greetings it is an honor for us to convey greetings to you and the friendly Romanian people on behalf of the Sudanese people. Esteemed friend, please permit us also to express warmest thanks to you, as well as words of appreciation for the warmth and amiability with which you welcomed us. This alone is enough to stress the lasting quality of the friendly relations established between our countries and peoples.

As for our friendly relations, we have taken joint action to strengthen and consolidate them, being also inspired by the common desire that they yield the expected results to the benefit of the two friendly countries. The struggle waged by our peoples -- in Romania and Sudan -- against oppression and domination and against colonialism throughout the years set the solid foundation for the relations of friendship linking our countries and peoples, relations that have confirmed our similar viewpoints on the problems concerning mankind today.

Following your amiable invitation to visit friendly Romania, we have come to stress our concern with strengthening our friendly relations and our attachment to true friendship that needs no other proof and our sincere desire to cooperate in the future. Proceeding from this fact, we view Bucharest as a center for the struggle against any form of oppression and hegemony and we view the friendly Romanian people as a pioneer of the peoples who have suffered from the yoke of regional oppression and as people who are trying to break the fetters of domination and terror in all parts of the world. The voice of reason came from your country calling for the need to set the foundation for peace on earth. This appeal found in our country full support and understanding; we felt that it was coupled with a noble goal, with sincerity and the desire for cooperation and collaboration, irrespective of the trends coming from other parts of the world.

We reach out our hands toward any true friendship based on sincerity and cooperation and we do not accept relations of intimidation where opinions are imposed. Esteemed friend, you have had the great merit of initiating numerous concepts to govern relations between the East European countries and the African and Arab world states. You have set lasting bases for the relations of friendship between your country and the peoples on the African continent and the Arab countries.

Esteemed friend, it is no accident that I am stressing these truths, because certain people continue to act in behalf of friendship to impose their policy of subjugating certain peoples in Africa and in the Arab world, a policy completely at odds with the lofty ideals of justice and equality. Those people have put on a mask of false friendship to expand their domination over peoples in developing countries. It is known that such means are an impediment for the respective countries in their attempt to devote their efforts to construction , progress and well-being.

Esteemed comrades, we proceeded from this when we firmly rejected any form of relations at variance with the principles of justice, equality and respect for other peoples' rights. We have condemned any political forms which are at variance with our principles, irrespective of the multiple definitions in which they were clad. Justice is one thing and oppression is another, and there is no need for further arguments. Justice and righteousness take the place of oppression, for, oppression will never be a means to achieve righteousness and justice. Based on those vital foundations -- which we mutually appreciate very much -- we have reached agreement and similar viewpoints on the pressing problems of our time which are confronting the international political arena. Today's world is going through crises and conflicts which constantly succeed one another and which require all peace-loving countries to increase their efforts in order to avoid the danger of an outbreak of war, to strengthen the chances for peace and ensure a favorable climate for resolving conflicts through negotiations and dialogue. Proceeding from this precondition, we call for our joint intensified efforts with a view to establishing security and peace in all corners of the world.

Dear friends, stressing our firm engagement and adherance to the cause of peace and justice, we also condemn and reject the policy of oppression and domination practiced by Israel against the Palestinian people. The Arab nation has paid a high price so that the Palestinian people may gain their right to an independent and dignified life. The Arab nation has lost millions of young people from among its ranks, young people who became victims while defending Arab soil. The Arab nation has waged heavy wars and has scruggled for a long time against the armed oppression imposed by Israel, thus asserting its militant position in favor of peace and man's legitimate rights. It cannot be viewed as being defeated in the battle for peace which has restored the Arab Sinai to the sovereignty of the Arab nation. However, the reasons that made Israel invade Lebanon carry with them the elimination of the Palestinians' existence.

Your excellency, we want to pay our homage in connection with the great efforts you have made and are making to contribute to just solutions designed to bring about the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Esteemed friend, we have followed this road and never deviated from it. It is the road of justice and of peace. We are determined to not deviate from this road of peace before the banners of victory are raised on the soil of an independent Palestinian state. We have followed the road of justice and we will not leave it before the citadel of subjugation and oppression in Namibia and South Africa has been pulled down. We will continue to follow the road of justice until security and peace dominate on earth, so that man will be able to live on this planet in security and that he will be able to build a quiet life in a climate of peace and stability.

Esteemed friend, it is for these noble humanitarian goals that we meet and we will have bilateral consultations on numerous of the common causes and problems that will bring about the adoption of measures to the benefit and advantage of our peoples, thus contributing together to the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

Your excellency, once again I want to convey our cordial greetings and to express our sincere thanks and our best wishes to you and the friendly Romanian people. We also want to extend greetings to all peace and freedom-loving peoples.

Long live Sudanese-Romanian friendship! To our two peoples we wish successes and prosperity in their overall development and in their life!

It is not customary with us to raise a glass. However, out of respect and esteem for you, I ask all of those here to toast you. (applause)

JOINT DECLARATION ISSUED ON NUMAYRI VISIT

AU061940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 6 Aug 82

["Joint Declaration on the Strengthening of Friendship and the Development of Cooperation Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Sudan" -- AGERPRESS headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/8/1982 -- Upon the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, the president of the Sudanese Socialist Union, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, and Madame Numayri paid an official visit of friendship to the Socialist Republic of Romania over August 3-6, 1982.

During the visit, the two presidents conducted official talks when they informed each other about the preoccupations of their respective parties and countries concerning their economic and social development. They examined the present stage and prospects of the Romanian-Sudanese relations and had an exchange of opinions on international questions of common interest.

The talks, which were conducted in an atmosphere of warm friendship, esteem and mutual understanding, were attended:

For Romania by: Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, prime minister, Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, minister of foreign affairs, Constantin Mitea, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, adviser to the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Republic, Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Petre Tanasie, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nicolae Neagoe, charge d'affaires a. i. of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Khartoum.

For Sudan by: Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur, member of the Preparatory Central Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union, minister of finance and economic planning of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, minister of foreign affairs, Muhammad Mahjub Sulayman, minister, press adviser to the president, Ahmad Salim Ahmad, minister of state at the Ministry of Cooperation, Trade and Supply, Husayn 'Isam ad-Din Hasan, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Sudan to the Socialist Republic of Romania, (Ali Mohamed Ali), director of the East European Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, (Mustafa Ali Arbab), director of the Political Department at the Presidency, (Osman Mohamed Osman Dirar), counsellor at the Embassy of Sudan in Bucharest.

I

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, while making a thorough review of the evolution of Romanian-Sudanese relations since their last meeting in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in Khartoum on April 25, 1979, expressed high appreciation of the continuous expansion and strenghthening of the friendship, solidarity and cooperation which link their parties, countries and peoples.

The two presidents expressed their satisfaction with the positive evolution of the Romanian-Sudanese political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural relations, with the agreements and understandings reached on the basis of the decisions made at top level, with the fruitful activity of the political commission and of the Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation. They reasserted their resolution to deepen and diversify the good Romanian-Sudanese relations of cooperation in all fields of activity.

High appreciation was given to the ties existing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Sudanese Socialist Union, to their fruitful cooperation, to their role in stimulating the overall Romanian-Sudanese relations, and it was agreed to further promote the exchange of experience and consultations on bilateral and international matters of common interest. A fresh impetus will also be given to the contacts and cooperation between mass organizations, i.e. trade-unions, youth, women and other organizations in the two countries.

The presidents of Romania and Sudan consider that trade exchanges and economic cooperation are factors of paramount importance for the expansion and deepening of the cooperation between the two countries and peoples. Starting from this assessment, the two presidents decided that efforts should be intensified in order to further increase the volume of commercial exchanges, speed up works on the ongoing projects of cooperation and agree upon and carry out new long-term projects of economic cooperation apt to ensure ever wider prospects and an increased stability to the relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Sudan. Based upon the experience acquired so far, on the economic and technical capabilities of Romania and Sudan, the two presidents agreed to deepen the mutually advantageous economic cooperation in the fields of energy, crude oil exploration, refining and transportation, electrification, cotton processing, the food industry, construction, transport and telecommunications.

To that effect, the two heads of state signed the programme - agreement on the long-term development of economic and technical cooperation and commercial exchanges between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Sudan, which lays down the guidelines of further development of the Romanian-Sudanese relations.

The two presidents appreciated the results obtained during the joint session of the Romanian-Sudanese Political Commission and the Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation which took place recently in Bucharest and decided that efficient steps would be taken to ensure the implementation in the best possible conditions of the understandings agreed upon. In the light of their wish to strengthen even more the cooperation between the two countries and peoples through broader mutual knowledge of realities and achievements in various fields of activity, the two presidents agreed upon measures of further developing the cooperation between Romania and Sudan in the fields of education, culture, science and technology, arts, tourism and mass media institutions. To that effect, the two sides will encourage cultural events, exchange of documents and materials, contacts among specialists in the fields of education, fine arts and culture.

The two presidents are deeply confident that the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation in the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural fields between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Sudan serves the interests of the two countries and peoples, and makes an important contribution to the strengthening of solidarity among the developing countries in their endeavours towards progress and prosperity, peace, independence and understanding among states and peoples all over the world.

II

Having examined current international questions, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan reasserted their full satisfaction with the convergence or great proximity of the stands of their parties and countries.

The two presidents voiced their deep concern over the current particularly serious tension in international relations which has brought about the increased danger of new military conflicts, including the outbreak of a new world war. They pointed out that that situation was the result of the use of force and the threat of force, of the redividing of zones of domination and influence, of interference in international affairs, of the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy, of the unprecedented scope of the arms race, and of the deepening of the world economic crisis.

In view of these serious developments the two presidents emphasize the high responsibility of the peoples of the world, of the progressive forces everywhere to take energetic steps in close unity, to halt the deterioration of the international situation, to resume and consolidate the course towards detente, to preserve national independence and peace and to promote cooperation and respect among nations.

The two presidents consider that at the present stage the cardinal question of international life is the struggle to put an end to arms race, to achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, to defend the supreme right of all the peoples -- the right to life, freedom and peace. They consider that everything possible should be done to pass to concrete and efficient disarmament measures. They expressed their regret that the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly has been unable to adopt concrete resolutions and to ensure firm steps towards disarmament, on the basis of a global programme that should meet the people's vital aspirations to live in peace and channel their efforts towards economic and social progress.

The presidents of Romania and Sudan highly praised the peace movements and actions taking place in Europe and all over the world, being convinced of their special value in safeguarding mankind from a nuclear holocaust and in ensuring world peace. At the same time, emphasizing the close interdependence between disarmament and development, they pointed out that the cessation of arms race, the passage to the reduction of military expenditure would create conditions to allot the financial and material resources required for the solving of grave problems related to the situation of the developing countries. This would exert a positive influence upon the whole world economy, would favour international economic and political stability.

It is the firm conviction of the two presidents that mankind is also faced with another major imperiative -- the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order without which it is impossible to achieve international economic stability and a world of peaceful cooperation. They expressed their concern over the fact that the negotiations conducted both at the United Nations and in its specialised agencies had so far failed to make any substantial progress, which has further deteriorated the condition of the developing countries and widened the gap between the rich and poor countries.

Stressing the need for increased national efforts as the major factor of achieving progress on the way of economic development in the developing countries, the two presidents feel that developed states should grant a more substantial assistance to these countries and ensure their broader access to modern technology under advantageous terms. They also emphasized the special significance of expanding anddeepening economic cooperation among the developing countries, of strengthening the solidarity and unity of action of these countries in order to facilitate the process of their economic development and consolidate their position in the dialogue with the industrially developed countries, thereby securing positive results on the way of establishing the new international economic order.

The two presidents call for the establishment of security and the deepening of cooperation in Europe, for a united Europe, based on diversity, on the observance of every country's social system, and are of the opinion that all these should have particularly favourable effects upon world peace, security, understanding and cooperation. They express their concern over the particularly serious situation on the European Continent where there are two military blocs and huge quantitites of conventional and nuclear armaments which surpass by far any rational defensive needs. Plans for the emplacement and deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles enhance even more the dangers to European and world security and endanger life on the planet.

Taking into account all these dangers, the two presidents underlined the paramount importance of concluding the Madrid conference of the European states' representatives with the best possible results that should lead to the strengthening of security and cooperation on the continent, and the convening of a conference on confidence and disarmament in Europe, that should ensure the continuity of the process started in Helsinki. Having examined the developments in Africa the two presidents highly appreciated the ever stronger assertion of the desire and will of the peoples and countries of this continent to develop in full freedom and independence without any outside interference.

They emphasized the necessity to ensure without delay Namibia's access to independence, the right of the Namibian people to choose freely the path of their future development and reaffirmed their total support for the efforts and steps taken by the U.N. by the Organization of African Unity, but the Non-Aligned Movement, aiming at finding a political solution to the Namibian problem that should take into account the legitimate aspirations and interests of the Namibian people. The two presidents expressed their militant solidarity with the just cause of the Namibian people and reasserted the support of their countries for the struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and independence under the leadership of SWAPO [South West African People's Organization], their legitimate representative.

At the same time, they condemned the repeated aggressive acts of South Africa against Angola and other independent neighboring African states and demanded the immediate cessation of any infringement on the sovereignty and security of these states, and of all attempts to destabilize the region of southern Africa. The president of Romania and the president of Sudan resolutely stand for the total liquidation of colonialism and neo-colonialism, of the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, for the fulfillment of the right of the majority population in South Africa to freedom, equality and social progress.

The presidents of the two countries stood for the settlement of all differences between African states exclusively by peaceful means. They emphasized the important role which should be played by the Organization of African Unity as a forum of the unity and solidarity of the African countries in their efforts aimed at development and progress and at consolidation of independence and national sovereignty.

The presidents of Romania and of Sudan stood firmly for an exclusively peaceful solution, through negotiations, to all conflicts and conflict situations in various parts of the world, on the basis of the observance of the states' independence and sovereignty, and on the peoples' right to decide their fate by themselves, in accordance with their national interest. They expressed their feeling that everything should be done in order to avoid the use of force in solving various conflicts among states, which could result in an even greater worsening of the international situation, with unpredictable consequences for world security and peace; that firm steps should be taken to put an end to existing conflicts and solve them by way of negotiations.

The two presidents deemed it necessary to intensify efforts in order to achieve, by peaceful means, through negotiations, a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict that should lead to the withdrawal of Israel from the territories occupied in 1967, to the solution of the Palestinian people's issue on the basis of its right to self-determination and the setting up of an independent Palestinian state as well as to the ensurance of the integrity, independence and sovereignty of all states in the region.

Condemning with all firmness the Israeli military invasion of Lebanon and its aggression against the Lebanese people and the Palestinian population, the two sides expressed their profound concern regarding the contination of military actions in the capital city of the country and emphasized the necessity of intensifying the political-diplomatic efforts in order to bring about the cessation of these military actions, the observance of the cease-fire agreement, and the disengagement in Beirut and the withdrawal of Israeli troops in order to secure the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

The necessity was stressed once again of securing the inalienable right to self-determination of the Palestinian people, and to setting up their own independent state, as an essential condition for the achievement of a lasting peace in the Middle East.

The two heads of state expressed also their concern for the continuation of the military hostilities between Iran and Iraq. They underlined the necessity of settling the problems between the two states by political means, through negotiations for the cessation of the state of war existing between them and the strict observance of independence and sovereignty, of state frontiers and non-interference in the internal affairs. The presidents of the two countries stood for the enhancement of the role and efficiency of the U.N. in settling all the conflicts and tensions among states, by political means, for the improvement and democratization of the activity of this organization and its adjustment to the realities of the contemporary world. They deemed it necessary that a special body should be created within the U.N. which should sponsor the initiation of talks and the peacefully negotiated settlements of differences among states.

At the same time the two presidents considered that a much more active role in international relations should be played by small and medium-sized countries, developing countries and non-aligned countries which can efficiently contribute to the peaceful settlement of the issues facing mankind, in the spirit of the respect for the independence and sovereignty of states and peoples, of ensuring the strengthening of peace and security in the world.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan favoured the intensification of cooperation between the two countries, for the continuation of consultations and further strengthening cooperation between their representatives at the U.N. and other international bodies, the "Group of the 77" and the Non-Aligned Movement, for the defence of peace, the achievement of disarmament and promotion of cooperation and friendship among all the peoples.

III

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan expressed their profound satisfaction with the fruitful results of the talks held and understandings and decisions adopted during the visit. They are confident that their present meeting is a new important moment in the evolution of the bilateral relations which will greatly contribute to the deepening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Sudan, in the interests of the Romanian and Sudanese peoples, of the cause of peace, progress, detente and international cooperation. The two presidents appreciated that the deepening of the Romanian-Sudanese dialogue at the highest level has a decisive importance for strengthening the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between their parties, countries and peoples.

The president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan and Madame Numayri expressed to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu their deep appreciation of the warm reception and gracious hospitality extended to them and their delegation during their official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania, which reflect the deep-rooted friendly relations between the two countries and peoples. The president of the Sudanese Socialist Union, the president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and Madame Numayri extended an invitation to the general-secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to pay, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, an official friendly visit to the Democratic Republic of Sudan. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

Bucharest, August 6, 1982

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, general-secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania
Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Sudanese Socialist Union, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan

PRESIDENCY VIEWS MIDDLE EAST, NONALIGNED 8 AUG

LD081640 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1554 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Ohrid, 8 Aug (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency met today in Ohrid with Petar Stambolic in the chair. The SFRY Presidency discussed some issues of the international situation and the activity of the nonaligned countries. In particular, it discussed the preparations for holding the seventh conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries, as well as the situation in the Near and Middle East.

It was stressed that the brutal Israeli aggression against Lebanon, aimed at destroying the Palestinians and the PLO, continues unrestrained and with immense human sacrifices of the (?Lebanese) and Palestinian population. The Presidency severely condemned these attempts at genocide and called on all international bodies, particularly the United Nations, to take energetic and efficient measures to halt this war and to ensure the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to their own identity, to self-determination and to independence under the leadership of their only legitimate representative, the PLO. The SFRY Presidency noted that the unrestrained Israeli aggression in Lebanon further exacerbates the very complex and difficult international situation and prevents for some time to come a just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis. It stressed that it is high time that this dangerous development was halted and that a solution to the Lebanese crisis can be found along the already adopted and broadly accepted principles contained in the UN resolutions and in the documents of the meetings of nonaligned countries, particularly those of the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau in Nicosia.

The Presidency again noted that further continuation of the war between Iraq and Iran inflicts grave human losses and great material destruction on both sides and that it threatens to expand this war with unforeseeable consequences for world peace. Yugoslavia has on several occasions stressed its concern and need to have this conflict stopped, together with the withdrawal of troops to the borders, respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference and nonintervention and resolving all controversial issues in relations between these two nonaligned countries by way of negotiations.

The efforts made so far and the numerous initiatives of the nonaligned countries, of the organization of the Islamic conference, of the United Nations, of Algeria and others, as well as the unilateral decision on the withdrawal of Iraqi troops have not led to negotiations or to peace. In view of the broader consequences which this conflict already has and can have, the SFRY Presidency believes it is necessary in the interests of these two neighboring countries, of peace and of security in this region and farther afield, and in the interest of the lofty goals for which the Nonaligned Movement is fighting, to make fresh efforts to halt this conflict. It is particularly stressed that further continuation of this war creates serious difficulties for the activity of the nonaligned countries, particularly in connection with preparations for the forthcoming seventh conference of the heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries.

The Presidency decided that, for the purpose of exchange of views on the present state of international relations in the world and particularly in the Middle and Near East, on the further activities of nonaligned countries and the preservation of their unity and mobility, as well as on the development of bilateral cooperation among the nonaligned countries, it should contact and carry out exchange of views with individual nonaligned countries. The Presidency discussed and adopted the itinerary for the forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia by President of the Republic of Mali Musa Traore, as well as other issues within its constitutional jurisdiction.

SINAN HASANI ATTENDS ISTOK ECONOMIC MEETING

AU081703 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Summary] The Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Istok held an extended meeting today to discuss economic stabilization in the commune.

Taking part in the meeting was also Sinan Hasani, president of the Kosovo Provincial Committee of the League of Communists. Productivity in the first half-year plan in this commune was discussed. It was stated that there was some increase in productivity in this period as compared to last year [figures indistinct] but that there were losses of about 10 million dinars in the first quarterly period. The communists and working class should engage themselves in activity to stabilize the economy and solve problems in this sector.

It was emphasized that despite efforts in the first half-year period, there were many losses in the Istok communal economy and production was characterized by subjective and objective weaknesses and especially by incorrect implementation of socialist self-management relations, a lack of full utilization of capacities and the distribution of incomes not according to work.

Sinan Hasani took part in the discussion and emphasized that greater participation by the League of Communists and working class was required. He emphasized that the lack of correct distribution of income according to work and other weaknesses including bureaucracy are still weakening associated work.

All the basic organizations of associated labor have a double task, that is, the discovery of weaknesses and the struggle against them. This should always be the communists' motto. The problems must be minimized, not only analyzed. He also spoke about harvesting in the commune and stated that there was a need for greater organization and responsibility in this sector.

Sinan Hasani also emphasized that there should be a more correct attitude toward work. He spoke about a more rapid realization of investments because through the construction of new economic projects there would be more prospects for employment of young workers. He also said that those who had fulfilled the conditions to receive pensions should relinquish their work places. Harvesting progress in the commune was also discussed at this meeting.

KOSOVO YOUTH FEDERATION ANALYZES WORK PROGRAM

LD061818 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Pristina, 6 Aug (TANJUG) -- The past 4-year period will remain in the annals of the Socialist Youth Federation of Kosovo as a period which was both every instructive and very bitter. It was a period during which the work of the youth organization of this province became very slack, when many youth collectives were burdened by indolence and inertia, when young people were on the wholé left to themselves and when the enemy exploited these weaknesses and considerably extended its reach toward the young generation from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The youth organization is thus facing the historic obligation to break energetically with all errors, omissions and shortcomings and to make a radical turn in the organization's activity and also in the [word indistinct] of the young generation.

This is the main emphasis of today's session of the Provincial Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Kosovo which considered the preparations for the 21st conference of the youth organization of this province which will be held mid-November. The session was also attended by Sinan Hasani, president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee.

Speaking about the draft report for this highest youth gathering, Radojko Petkovic, secretary of the Provincial Conference Presidium, said that last year's escalation of the hostile counterrevolutionary (?activity) revealed all the shortcomings and anomalies of the work of the youth organization which was characterized by formalism, superficiality and lack of real ideological work with youth. If we add to this that some youth aktivists were concerned with careerism, bureaucracy and demagogy and that some of them had nationalist leanings, then it is clear why the youth organization lost its authority among its members and further afield.

Petkovic then drew attention to the new forms or organization and action orientation of the youth collectives in the past year. New youth organizations and student aktivs have been established in many environments, young people are being increasingly included in the social actions to achieve stabilization of the political and economic situation in the province, and correct forms of ideological work with them are increasing.

Referring to the drafts of the report, the action-political program and other documents which are being prepared for this highest gathering, several youth delegates noted that they are too general and incomplete and that there is still the old stereotype present in them. They stressed that the words, and especially deeds, should be more specific.

The present political and economic situation in Kosovo represents sufficient sign that the youth organization is performing its tasks very seriously and responsibly through specific activity, Sanije Hisani said. She observed that some 300,000 members of the Socialist Youth Federation of Kosovo constitute a great force which should be used for general stabilization.

We have enough of talking, meetings, consultations and conferences. New jobs, which we often discuss, do not come from heaven and more should be done to obtain them, Bujar Kraanici, a delegate from Pec, said. A similar observation was made by Mehmet Mehmeti from Titova Mitrovica. He stressed that it is necessary to be more self-critical and also to make a specific contribution to the stabilization of the entire situation in the province.

Ilir Toljaj advocated better organization of student cooperatives. Referring to the problem of unemployment, he observed that the impossibility of finding work affects the level of study. Toljaj also observed that young people of Kosovo are upset by various excesses and especially by the anti-Albanian attitude, giving as an example the banning of the Albanian flag displayed by a labor brigade from Pristina in Ulcinj. Toljaj said that young Albanians are afraid of a return to the "pre-Brioni" situation.

Ilir Toljaj, who is the president of the Action Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation at Kosovo University, said not a single word about the organization which he leads.

Taking part in the discussion, Sinan Hasani, president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, emphasized that the priority task of all organized socialist forces in the province, including the young generation, is the struggle for further development of self-management. He said, we must struggle for the elimination of the remnants of the past such as statism, bureaucratism and isolation within the provincial frameworks, as well as everything else which brought self-management in Kosovo to a halt. Hasani then pointed out that the young generation must tackle all negative phenomena which hinder the stabilization of the overall situation in the province.

The most important obligations certainly include the struggle for economic stabilization, greater production and income and against idleness, sloppiness and various forms of sabotage, he said. He also warned that we must neither now nor in the future forget settling accounts with all the remnants of hostile and counterrevolutionary forces in an uncompromising manner.

Sinan Hasani referred especially to the need to consolidate intranational relations and a return of confidence. Young people must be especially engaged in uncovering the perpetrators of various acts of vandalism, such as attempted rape, damaging crops and desecration of tombstones of the members of the Serbian and Montenegrin peoples. We must strive much more to uncover and unmask this because, regardless of the enemy's desire to minimize these acts, they constitute specific cases of pressure which cause insecurity among the Serbs and Montenegrins, Hasani said.

Speaking about the situation at Pristina University, Sinan Hasani observed that we must not fool ourselves about the amount of (?work) in this environment. The very fact that a considerable number of students took part in the hostile demonstrations and that the first hostile actions started at the university clearly shows that the ideopolitical differentiation in this environment must be continued and pursued to the end, especially as there are still professors who even after 18 months have still not made their views public about the hostile counterrevolutionary activity and whose ideological commitments are still unknown to us, Hasani added.

BRIEFS

SARAJEVO RADIO, OSLOBODJENJE APPOINTMENTS -- Yesterday, the Republican Conference Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP appointed Vlatko Cosic as president of the managing board of Sarajevo radio and television and Sveto Maslesa as director of Sarajevo television. Muhamed Berberovic and Hamza Baksic, who held these posts until now, were relieved of their posts. Muhamed Abadzic was appointed president of the managing board of the OSLOBODJENJE newspaper publishing and printing work organization and Izudin Filipovic chief and responsible editor of OSLOBODJENJE. Ivica Misic was appointed director of OSLOBODJENJE. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jul 82 p 6 AU]

TITOGRAD POBJEDA CHIEF EDITOR -- The Republican Conference Presidium of the Montenegrin SAWP appointed Petar Boskovic, socio-political worker in the LCY Central Committee, as new and responsible editor of the newspaper POBJEDA. Marko Spadijer, heretofore chief editor of POBJEDA, was recently elected executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Montenegro. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jul 82 p 6 AU]

SHIPS FOR LIBERIA, PRC — Rijeka, 31 Jul -- The fourth of a series of six identical ships for a Liberian shipping company was launched in Rijeka today. The ship "Atlas-Transporter" of 39,600 tons carrying capacity is intended for transporting chemicals and oil products, and it can also simultaneously carry eight different poisonous chemicals. It is 173 meters long and has a top speed of 15 knots per hour. Yesterday, in the Uljanik shipyards of Pula the ship ("King Chkuang 3") was handed over to its new Chinese owner. This is the fourth of a series of five ships for China. In the first half of this year, the Yugoslav shipbuilders exported ships worth $60 million. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Aug 82 p 3 AU]